MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 MARCH 1983

Nonaligned Summit Conference

Diplomatic Contacts -- Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil held separate meetings with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, Jordanian King Husayn, and Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, according to reports by AFP, MENA, Amman, and Beirut radios. Mubarak held another meeting with King Husayn and also met with the Kuwaiti and Qatari amirs, MENA noted. KUNA cited reports that Mubarak and Husayn were discussing ways for Jordan to join the U.S.-sponsored Middle East peace process. Monitored Damascus radio reports did not mention a meeting between Al-Asad and Al-Jumayyil. The radio noted, however, that Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam met with his Lebanese counterpart Elie Salim for talks on Lebanon. Both sides held compatible views and stressed the importance of promoting bilateral relations, the radio said. Reporting on 9 March conference developments, Beirut radio said Presidents al-Jumayyil and al-Asad would discuss bilateral relations during a closed meeting.

Mubarak, Husayn Speeches -- Egypt demands a speedy conclusion to the negotiations over Lebanon followed by active efforts to settle the Palestinian question, Egyptian President Mubarak stressed in a speech to the conference carried by MENA. There is an "optional opportunity" to start the process for a comprehensive peace settlement based on current ideas of replacing the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip with a Palestinian authority exercising power and responsiblity in conjunction with Jordan, he added. The Egyptian leader also called on the conference to adopt measures to stop the Iran-Iraq war and announced that Egypt is prepared to do its best to help both sides reach an acceptable formula to end the fighting.

Jordanian King Husayn likewise called for an immediate end to the Iran-Iraq war and urged the conference to adopt a "firm collective stand toward the party that rejects peace by boycotting it and not cooperating with it" and to openly back "the party that responds positively to the call of peace and justice." In his speech, which was reported by Amman radio, Husayn also said the Jordanian-PLO dialogue has progressed toward building a relationship of "strong unity." Jordan and the PLO have agreed to act jointly to prevent Israel from using the time factor to impose a "status quo policy" and to "draw the curtain" over the Palestinian issue, Husayn declared.

Libyan Call for Egypt's Expulsion -- Libyan Revolution Command Council member Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud called for Egypt's expulsion or suspension from the Nonaligned Movement, according to Jallud's speech broadcast by Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland radio. He also called on the movement to draw up a charter of collective security to defend its members against "aggression" by such countries as the United States, Israel, and South Africa.

According to MENA, the delegations to the conference received the Libyan proposal on Egypt's membership with "disapproval and derision" and the Arab group rejected the Libyan proposal.

Iraq

President Saddam Husayn canceled his participation in the Nonaligned Conference after the discovery of plans to topple his regime during his presence in New Delhi, Damascus radio claimed citing reports circulating at the conference. Political circles in New Delhi said that the Iraqi regime's internal situation is "extremely bad" and that Husayn no longer trusts Iraqi Army officers, the radio added.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN, as reported by KUNA, Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan said Iraq "pins no hopes" on the Nonaligned Conference with regard to ending the war with Iran. "We pin our hopes solely on our capabilities, resources, and readiness to fight under any circumstances," RAMADAN declared. However, he affirmed that Baghdad will support any effective move toward peace.

Lebanon

During the 8 March Lebanese-Israeli-U.S. negotiations at Khaldah, Israeli delegation head David Kimche commented on the issue of Israeli trade with Lebanon and affirmed that Israel's aim is symbolic and not economic, adding that Israel does not want "to flood" the Lebanese market, Beirut radio reported citing a Lebanese delegation spokesman's statement. Jerusalem radio noted that Kimche stressed the significance of trade as an important element in the new bilateral relations.

In another development, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will visit Washington. A report broadcast by Jerusalem radio said Shamir would present an Israeli proposal which "gives up a permanent presence on Lebanese territory" and submit "alternative proposals" which mention UNIFIL's presence in the Al-Biqa' area as well as possible U.S.-IDF joint patrols. However, Israeli foreign Ministry officials subsequently denied that Shamir had said that Israel was prepared to forgo its demand for "IDF-manned antiterror posts inside southern Lebanon," THE JERUSALEM POST reported on 9 March. The officials maintained that Israel still wants these posts as well as "additional security arrangements," the paper added.

PLO Affairs

PLO military commanders, including Khalil al-Wazir, met in Damascus on 7 March to discuss establishing a united leadership of Palestinian forces, Aden Voice of Palestine radio reported on 8 March. According to a WAFA report cited by the radio, the commanders also discussed the escalation of Palestinian armed struggle and the development of military operations against the "Zionist enemy."

Afghanistan

The Soviet military command has begun a "massive troop movement" along Afghanistan's eastern border with Pakistan, AFP reported citing diplomatic sources in New Delhi.

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PLO RADIO ON CARTER'S MIDDLE EAST TOUR

JN081755 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1605 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter is visiting occupied Palestine today. Reports say that following meetings with Zionist officials, Carter will visit the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Reports also indicate that Carter will try to meet some Palestinian personalities. It is know that Carter's reign has been connected with the filthiest plot against the Palestinian people, namely the Camp David plot. Some news media attempted to draw a bright halo around Carter's tour and went to the point of linking it with peace efforts in the region.

Before we talk about the real reason behind Carter's tour, we would like to say that the former president will obtain firsthand knowledge of the outcome of the Camp David policy that he patronized. Carter will see for himself how the Zionist settlements are spread all over the occupied Palestinian land, the confiscation of land, the demolishing of houses, and the military seige imposed on Palestinian cities, villages, and camps. Carter may disagree with enemy leaders regarding their flagrant settlement methods, something that will embarass him personally and his own country as well, but he will agree with them on the continued disavowal of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state on their own national soil.

If Carter succeeds in meeting Palestinian personalities in the occupied land he will feel the unanimous Palestinian determination and insistance on their cause which is being represented by the PLO. Carter will hear all the Palestinians in the occupied land saying that it is impossible to attain peace in the region without an influential participation by the PLO. It is the Palestinian peace and not the U.S. or Zionist peace -- which is based on Camp David -- that will be established.

Former President Carter will not succeed in convincing the Zionist leaders of the need to stop their settlement process and end their policy in the occupied land. This is true because when he was still in office, Carter failed to convince the Israelis to change their present course. Even his successor Reagan has failed to do anything that may anger Israel, which continues its expansionist and terrorist policy.

Is Carter's tour of the region a part of the campaign for the coming presidential elections? We think so, simply because Carter, who is incapable of presenting anything to the Arabs, will employ his tour of occupied Palestine to gain the Jewish votes in the United States.

PALESTINIAN MILITARY LEADERS MEET IN DAMASCUS

GF081940 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1815 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] The military leaders of the Palestinian revolution held a meeting in Damascus yesterday to discuss the establishment of a united leadership of the Palestinian forces in order to execute the decision adopted by the Palestine National Council at its recent session. It was reported that Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, met with the Palestinian military leaders for this purpose.

WAFA reported that the meeting also discussed the escalation of Palestinian armed struggle and the development of military operations against the Zionist enemy.

VENEZUELAN MINISTER: OPEC MUST BE UNANIMOUS

LD081222 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1130 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Excerpt] Much work has to be done before OPEC oil ministers reach agreement on a new price and production policy, Venezuela's oil minister said in London today. Arriving for today's formal meeting of all 13 OPEC oil ministers at the Intercontinental Hotel in Park Lane, Mr Calderon Berti said: "We worked last night and we need to work more today."

Surrounded by dozens of camera crews and reporters, Mr Berti stressed that all 13 ministers must reach a unanimous decision. This appeared to knock on the head any suggestions that the ministers would go ahead with a new deal with or without the signature of Iran, which is presenting the major stumbling block to an agreement.

Mr Berti said: "We are obliged to have a unanimous decision. It has to be. OPEC has been a very useful organisation in the past. We have to prove that it can still be useful in the future."

Shortly after Mr Berti's arrival, Dr Mani' al-'Utaybah, chairman of OPEC's market monitoring committee, arrived at the hotel, together with Indonesia's oil minister Dr Subroto.

OPEC MINISTERS CONTINUE PRICING DISCUSSIONS

LD082120 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1853 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] London, 8 Mar (KUNA) -- OPEC ministers held a second round of talks tonight following their unofficial consultative meeting this morning. Sources close to the meeting told KUNA that the second round of talks today will discuss reducing oil prices from the 34 dollar benchmark and will hear each member-state's views regarding the impact of this reduction on its economy. The sources added that during the session the majority of OPEC's 13 ministers presented their views on resolving the issues connected with prices.

The same sources stated that the Iranians' vehemently rejected the reduction during the first session, but the Iranian viewpoint was heard in full. Gulf oil sources close to the meeting told KUNA that the Arab Gulf states welcome an oil price reduction of between 4 and 5.50 dollars per barrel. However these sources added that Kuwait held the view that it is not logically possible to discuss the issue of prices without at the same time discussing the issue of defining each member's production share in addition to the necessity of agreeing on the quality price differentials because all of these matters are closely connected. They point out [word indistinct] that some progress, although small, was made at the morning session. This encouraged the ministers to resume their talks this evening. Should this progress continue, the meeting will be continued the following day.

It is pointed out that security men removed journalists from the Intercontinental Hotel in order to avoid any contradictory news reports spoiling the atmosphere of the conference, which seems more optimistic.

KUWAIT

AMIR RETURNS FROM NEW DELHI NONALIGNED SUMMIT

LD081846 Kuwait KUNA in English 1739 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Kuwait, March 8 (KUNA) -- H.H. the amir and the accompanying delegation returned home this evening from New Delhi where he took part in the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit. (?His highness) was received at the airport by the crown prince and Premier Sheikh Sa'd al-'Abdallah and senior officials of the state.

H.H. the amir presided over Kuwait's delegation to the summit which comprised deputy premier, Foreign and Information Minister Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad, State Minister for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn and Finance and Planning Minister 'Abd al-Latif Yusuf al-Hamad. The delegation was also accompanied by a number of senior officials and an information team which included the chairman-director general of KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY and chief editors of the daily newspapers.

SAUDI ARABIA

DEFENSE MINISTER ON PLANS FOR GULF MILITARY BODY

LD042256 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2115 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Jidda, 4 Mar (SPA) -- His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation, stated that the establishment of a Gulf organization for military industry among the GCC countries is now the subject of intensive study and research and is being paid a great deal of attention by the leaders of the council's member countries.

In an interview to be published tomorrow in AL-MADINAH, his highness added that great efforts are behind this joint action by the council's countries which is aimed at achieving joint defensive power. His highness affirmed that the coordination between the council's countries is taking its normal course in an atmosphere of understanding on the highest levels to lay down a basis for joint action to ensure the safety and sovereignty of the region's states and to ward off dangers.

His highness affirmed that the Gulf countries are now more understanding of the concept of strategy in all of its security, defensive, and development sectors whereby the defensive strategy is the starting point, the first point of movement for protecting the Gulf and its people against any imminent danger.

YAR

DIPLOMATIC TIES ESTABLISHED WITH SINGAPORE

GF081756 Doha QNA in Arabic 1215 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] San'a', 8 Mar (QNA) -- It was announced in San'a' today that diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level have been established between the YAR and Singapore. This action stems from the desire of the two countries to establish friendly relations on the bases set in the UN Charter. Accredited ambassadors will be appointed through diplomatic channels at a later date.

PRESIDENT MUBARAK DEPARTS NEW DELHI 9 MARCH

NC090634 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0628 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, 9 Mar (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning left New Delhi en route to Cairo after having delivered Egypt's speech to the Nonaligned Summit Conference that opened the day before yesterday.

AL-BAZ ON EXPECTATIONS FROM NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

NC071932 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the president's office for political affairs, made statements in New Delhi today in which he referred to what Egypt expects from the Nonaligned Summit Conference with regard to the Middle East issue. He said that the conference agrees with the Egyptian target in general regarding the consolidation of the peace efforts, the support for the Arab stand with regard to the conditions for peace, Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, the just settlement of the Palestinian cause on the basis of the right to self-determination, the halting of all settlements activities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and the establishment of balanced peace relations in which each party can defend its legitimate rights.

On the contents of the draft of the Nonaligned Summit Conference's final statement with regard to the Middle East issue, Dr Usamah al-Baz said that there is no specific plan proposed for inclusion in the statement but that it appears that the general trend is closer to the Fes plan than to any other ideas for resolving the Middle East problem.

Dr Usamah al-Baz went on to say: We believe that the Fes plan is very close to the concepts contained in President Reagan's initiative but there is one difference: The Reagan initiative does not deal with a final settlement of the Palestinian issue but is confirmed to the interim aspect [an-nahiyah al-marhaliyah].

MUHYI AD-DIN ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN AFFAIRS

PM081659 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 5-11 Mar 83 pp 21-24

[Interview with Egyptian Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din by 'Umar 'Abd as-Sami' in Cairo -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] What is the specific social philosophy behind the new Egyptian 5-year plan?

[Answer] In choosing projects primary consideration in given to social aspects as well as economic aspects, in other words we put the social aspect on equal footing with the economic aspect when choosing projects. The project that gives a greater return to the masses is given priority. On the other hand, at the end of the 5-year plan we will increase wages in relation to return from captial investment whereby differentials in wages among the various sectons of the people will be narrowed. Also, taxation, which is a main source of the state's income, is carefully planned for in the development plan, which in itself will achieve greater social justice. Furthermore, the public sector is the backbone of the 5-year plan because it aims at the attainment of economic and social targets. During the 5-year plan we will invest about 25 to 26 billion pounds. Also we have given the public sector its share, which is about 7 to 8 billion pounds. There will also be a high level of expansion in services during the 5-year plan -- hospitals, education, and social security. All these are obvious social targets which the 5-year plan aims to achieve.

[Question] In any planning, personal incentive must be taken into consideration in the quest to achieve objectives. Such incentives could probably have been adversely affected by the stories of corruption. You have often said that the government intends to deal drastically with every instance of corruption. Does dealing with corruption in your view mean dealing with it after it has been discovered or at source?

[Answer] There is no doubt that dealing with corruption is an imperative but we must be careful lest it entangles us in a maze and leads to paralysis of economic and production activity. In order to know the causes of corruption we must examine the climate and the environment that created it. Such causes are manifold and to be found in all societies, whether capitalist or communist. Therefore, an examination of what encourages corruption is necessary but this should not delay work or hamper production. It is not an easy thing.

[Question] You have proclaimed the slogan "continuity and stability." Does this mean no political change on the internal and external planes or do you mean, by this, change within the context of continuity?

[Answer] Stability means security and political stability under which a citizen feels reassured about his home, his job, and his money. Such stability, thank God, does exist. Ever since President Husni Mubarak took office the situation has been quite stable. Nobody desires change for change's sake but change could occur within continuity; that is, internal development that discards the old and adopts the new, which is in the nature of things.

[Question] Six months have passed since the pact of integration between Egypt and Sudan was signed. Has this period not been enough to complete the establishment of the integration organs which the pact provides for? When will the establishment of these organs be completed?

[Answer] In fact in the early stages of building an enormous structure such as the integration structure there is a need for great care and thoroughness so that the structure may be sound and strong. This is probably the reason why it has taken a time that we can neither call long or short. But, thank God, we now have completed the building process or laying the foundation for the next stage.

[Question] It has been observed that the integration so far has been limited to the economic sphere despite the fact that the integration pact provides also for political integration. Are there any plans to bolster political integration between Egypt and Sudan in the meantime?

[Answer] Political integration does actually exist. Also concentration and emphasis on economic integration and translating it into institutions has become manifest. Integration in the external field and security field does exist under the joint defense pact. All this has been in existence between the two states for some time. It is true that the [integration] pact has laid down the provisions of political, diplomatic, and security integration; but this also has been in existence for a long time and was being practised in a foreign policy that is virtually the same or identical; and the same applies to diplomatic activities and views.

[Question] What is the effect of the conclusions reached by the Palestine National Council [PNC] at its recent session on the scenario of the Egyptian-Arab-Palestinian moves in the coming stage?

[Answer] It is difficult to discuss the future before we see and carefully analyze the PNC resolutions. We do not wish to jump to conclusions in this matter. We have heard what was said here and there and we sent to the PNC, before and during its meeting, messages and appeals stating what is desired. President Husni Mubarak and I have made such appeals. We are at a crossroads and this conference is an important, decisive, and major turning point for the Palestinian nationalist movement. This movement must take advantage of the international situation because if the bus is missed this time who knows if there will be a next time. World conditions and circumstances as well as our commitments to the Palestine problem make it incumbent upon us to take notice of these facts. We sincerely hope that our voice was heard by those who were supposed to hear it.

[Question] Observers have been wondering about the effect of the special relations between the United States and Egypt upon Egypt's role in the Nonaligned Movement.

[Answer] Egypt's role within the aligned movement shows otherwise. [as published] The nature of relations between us and the United States do not preclude our membership of Nonaligned Movement. We have no U.S. military bases.

[Question] What about what is being said about Ras Banas?

[Answer] It is not true; it is absolutely untrue. There are absolutely no U.S. military bases in Egypt and there will be no such bases. This will never happen. We are not allied with the United States or any other third party. There will be no such thing. We stress this because it is a fact. We are free and we control our will. We act as we like. We befriend or profess hostility toward others only on the basis of Egypt's interests. And, of course, Egypt is part of the Arab nation, a fact that is always taken into consideration.

[Question] Since we are talking about these special relations which, as you say, do not affect Egypt's role within the Nonaligned Movement, should not Egypt have balanced relations with the two superpowers?

[Answer] The matter has been discussed.

[Question] Much has been said about the restoration of relations between Cairo and Moscow.

[Answer] We always say that there should be balanced relations. This is a matter for discussion.

[Question] What are the obstacles to the resumption of full diplomatic representation between Cairo and Moscow?

[Answer] We do not say that there are obstacles, but we say that it is a matter that has been discussed. [as published]

[Question] But if we say that the restoration of relations with Moscow depends on the Soviet Union's refraining from interference in Egypt's internal affairs this would lead to another question: In what circumstances did the Soviet Union interfere in Egyptian internal affairs in the past 5 years?

[Answer] It is not in anybody's interest to go back to the past or relate the history of the Soviet-Egyptian relations since 1955.

[Question] I am talking about the last 5 years.

[Answer] You want to press the question or simplify it. Going back to the past is not in anybody's interest. We look to the future from the principle that there should be no interference in the internal affairs of other countries or aggression against the will of other peoples and governments. Rather there should be full equality and balance in relations. These are the principles that govern relations between countries.

GHALI ON RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL, ARABS, USSR

PM081417 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 5 Mar 83 p 3

[Report on an interview with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali in Cairo]

[Text] Cairo -- Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that he still supports Camp David as a scientific and practical way to solve the Middle East problem. He added: I spoke about dialogue with the Israelis and the Jews years before Camp David. I even took part in such a dialogue through study and research seminars with a number of Jewish extremists. I recall that I once called for a dialogue with some Jews at the Al-Ahram studies center. I remember that Steven Cohen and some Palestinians participated in it.

In his interview with ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, Ghali said: I am saying this on the grounds that dialogue is the only way. Egypt chose it and the Palestinians are beginning to go in that direction. Some Arab capitals are also now more convinced of this idea than before.

You ask me about the reasons which prevented the implementation of the second part of the Camp David agreements -- the part pertaining to the setting up of a Palestinian authority in the West Bank and Gaza. I say that responsibility falls on Israel in the first place and then on the Arabs. The Arab rejection has strengthened Israeli rejection. If matters had proceeded in the way we had wished them to proceed there would be a Jordanian presence on the West Bank by now. Camp David would have succeeded had King Husayn participated in the negotiations, but Begin's intransigence and the negative Arab attitude had led to this failure. If we had had some kind of Arab support we would have brought Israel, and even the United States, face to face with that reality.

Regarding the question about the impossibility of negotiation with Israel in view of what is happening now in Lebanon, I say: negotiations should be held on an equal basis. The current negotiations between Israel and Lebanon are not equitable. This is why we are always urging U.S. participation in all future negotiations. We have not called for direct negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians. This is why Egyptian, Jordanian, and U.S. participation would create some kind of balance. If we take into consideration the fact that Israel rejects this, then we can say that the main obstacle is Israel's rejection and this, coupled with the Arab rejection, makes negotiations almost impossible.

Going back to the Lebanon experience, I expect the negotiations to drag on for a long time. It is difficult to predict the results of this point.

Of course, Arab public opinion, and Egyptian public opinion which is opposed to the method of negotiations, cite the Taba problem as evidence of Israeli intransigence. As far as we are concerned, Egypt is now trying to resume the negotiations, with U.S. as well as Israeli participation, with a view to reaching agreement on the formation of an arbitration or conciliation committee. It is a long, slow process. We are not rushing matters because the Egyptian position is strong. Israel is trying to use this as a pressure issue but Egypt's right is clear.

When will relations be restored between Egypt and the Arabs? Every sincere Arab and every Egyptian is asking this question, and the answer is: Relations will be restored sooner or later. This is inevitable and Arab solidarity must return but Egypt and the Arab states should from now on think about a method of joint Arab action. It would be wrong to rush the return of joint Arab action according to the old method. We should seize the opportunity of future Arab reconciliation by thinking about a new framework.

The existing relations between Egypt and the Arab states are stronger and more important than diplomatic relations. My problem is to achieve more contacts and coordination with the Arab states. We care about substance, not form. I prefer coordination with the Arab states with the restoration of relations coming as a complementary step. What matters is the substance not the form.

As regards our relations with the Soviet Union we hope they will be restored in the near future. Diplomatic relations do exist except that the Egyptian ambassador has not returned to Moscow and the Soviet ambassador has not returned to Cairo, but this will take place in the coming months.

As far as the Iraqi-Iranina war is concerned, it is difficult to make any predictions now, but it seems that the war will stop at some stage and a state of neither war nor peace will begin between the two states. The importance of diplomatic action and negotiation will then emerge. The Iraqis should stand fast so that the phase of reconciliation may begin.

On Egypt's Arab relations and Egypt's African relations, I say that although millions of Egyptians are working in the Arab states, I believe Egypt's future is in Africa because there is more real room for Egypt's expertise in Africa than in the Arab states. Egypt's food security is in Africa, not in the Arab states, with the exception of Iraq. Egypt's food imports amount to approximately $3 billion annually. If Egypt could coordinate its efforts with Somalia, Ethiopia, and Sudan it would solve a real problem of the coming years and the solution would be in the interest of their peoples and the entire region. We must bear in mind that achieving food security would save Egypt from any political subservience because the more its food requirements depend on abroad the more compelled it is to give in to foreign pressure. It would be free of pressures and restrictions, however small, if it could be free of this shackle.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL SUPPORTS GOVERNMENT POLICY

NC061532 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Cairo, 6 Mar (MENA) -- The Consultative Council met under Council Speaker Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim today. The Council members, both majority and opposition, reaffirmed their full support for Egypt's domestic and foreign policy as well as for President Husni Mubarak.

The members criticized the recent statement made by the PLO during the Algiers onference. They also emphasized that Egypt will remain the shield of the Palestinian cause and the Arab nation.

Muhammad Rashwan, minister of state for People's Assembly and Consultative Council affairs, asserted in this respect that the Algiers conference resolutions constitute an extension of the Aden and Tripoli conferences. He said that whatever these resolutions are, Egypt will act in the interest of the Arab nation and homeland and that President Mubarak's talks during his recent visit to the Arab and American countries centered on the Palestinain and Lebanese issues before they dealt with Egypt's relations with these countries.

Muhammad Rashwan said that Egypt will continue to receive West Bank and Gaza mayors and chieftains and that the PLO shall not be an obstacle to their contacts with Egypt and its people.

Leader of the Socialist Liberal Party Mustafa Kamail Murad declared before the Council his party's complete support for President Mubarak's domestic and foreign policy. He said: At a time when the Egyptian people and government support the Palestinian cause, we denounce every attempt at driving a wedge and sowing discord among the one Egyptian people. He added: We here can support and oppose and this is within the framework of national unity, democracy, and social peace.

Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim asserted that the statements made by the Council members reflect the feeling of every citizen in Egypt.

MUBARAK CONGRATULATES FRG'S KOHL ON ELECTION

NC071244 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1223 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Cairo, 7 Mar (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has sent the following cable of congratulations to FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl on the occasion of his party's success in the Bundestag elections:

It pleases me to convey to Your Excellency my sincerest heartfelt congratulations on the precious confidence which your friendly people bestowed on you in the Bundestag elections. I wish you success in performing your noble mission. I am confident that the historic ties of friendship and the relations of amity and positive cooperation between our friendly countries will witness further progress and development in their common interests and in serving the issues of world security and peace. I convey my greetings to Your Excellency coupled with my wishes for your good health and happiness and for the further progress and enhancement of your friendly people.

MUBARAK CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO GHANA

NC051306 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1237 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Cairo, 5 Mar (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has sent the following congratulatory cable to Ghanaian President and Chairman of the Provinsional National Defense Council Jerry John Rawlings on Ghanaian national day:

On the occasion of the Ghanaian people's celebration of national day, it pleases me to send Your Excellency most sincere heartfelt congratulations, hoping that the existing relations of cooperation between our two fraternal countries will grow and progress in the mutual interest and benefit of the two countries. I wish you good health and happiness and your fraternal people constant progress and prosperity. Please accept my highest esteem and sincere sentiments.

AFRICAN COMMUNICATIONS MINISTERS ARRIVE 6 MARCH

NC062130 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] The transport and communications ministers of Morocco, Mauritania, Tanzania, and Comoros arrived in Cairo this evening at the head of their delegations to the African transport and communications ministers conference which is to be held in Cairo from 8 to 11 March.

The transport and communications ministers of the Ivory Coast, Central African, Republic Liberia, Upper Volta, Ghana, Kenya, Guinea-Bissau, and Cameroon are scheduled to arrive in Cairo tomorrow.

RAMADAN ON IRAQI-SOVIET RELATIONS, GULF WAR

JN081218 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Kuwait, 8 Mar (INA) -- Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, has affirmed that the Iraqi Army formations and the number of fighters on the frontline are now far more than when the war erupted.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN published today, Ramadan said that the morale of the Iraqi fighter is extremely high because he is fighting in defense of his land, especially after the Iraqi leadership's decision to pull the Iraqi forces back to the international borders. He said that Iran's losses during the battles that raged east of Basra in July 1982, as well as those recently in Maysan, Mandali, and Ash-Shib, exceed the losses Iran had sustained in the 2 years preceding these battles.

On press reports that Algeria has given up its mediation between Iraq and Iran, the Iraqi official said: We have not been informed of this officially.

On the hopes pinned on the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference to end the Iraq-Iran war, Taha Yasin Ramadan said: We only pin hopes on our own capabilities, potentials, and preparedness. Nevertheless, we support every effective effort toward achieving peace. However, he ruled out the possibility that the Iranian regime will agree to stop the fighting, adding that the Iranian authority, with its present structure, believes that its continuation depends on the continuation of the war.

Asked about the Iraqi-Soviet relations and his recent visit to Moscow, the Iraqi official said that the visit fell within the context of continued consultations and contacts at leaders' level between the two countries. He added: We discussed all aspects of bilateral cooperation, the Iraq-Iran war, and the Soviet position toward Iraq. We, on our part, briefed the Soviet leadership on the Syrian and Libyan stands on this war.

In his interview with AL-WATAN, Taha Yasin Ramadan explained that the Soviet stand is now good compared with that during the first year of the war. We conferred with the Soviet leadership on its role in ending the war, and it comprehended our viewpoint. However, we cannot speculate what action it will take in this regard. We told the Soviet leadership frankly that if the United States and the Soviet Union had been serious about ending the war, they would have done something to end it.

Alluding to his recent visit to Turkey, Taha Yasin Ramadan said that the discussions during this visit dealt with present and future relations between the two neighboring countries. He added that during the visit, a cooperation program for 1983 was signed and a project to enlarge the oil pipeline was agreed upon. Technical committees were formed to study the possibility of laying a gas pipeline via Turkey and for transferring electricity from Iraq to Turkey through the high-voltage network.

COMMUNIQUE CITES 7-8 MAR WAR OPERATIONS

JN081738 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Communique No 1,022 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 8 March]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. As the regime of Tehran and Qom continues its aggression and war against Iraq and indulges in charlatanism, lies, and deception, it finds the heroic Iraqi people and their Army braver, more powerful, and more confident in clear victory.

The results of the war operations for last night and today are as follows:

1. Today, a formation of our daring air force raided military targets deep inside Iranian territory in the Maysan operational sector scoring direct and effective hits. All our planes returned safely to base with God's help.

2. One of our combat patrol units in the Maysan sector found five mortars and a quantity of light weapons and equipment, all serviceable, which were left behind by the enemy following the recent battles of Ash-Shib. In the same sector and opposite our forces, the enemy suffered one solider killed and two emplacements destroyed.

3. In the area east of Basra, our forward units destroyed on tank, one hardware stockpile and one machinegun. One excavator was evacuated to the rear lines.

4. In the central sector of the front, one vehicle, eight troops and weapons assembly points, one medium-size machinegun, and one observation post were destroyed.

5. Today, the artillery of the arrogant Khomeyniite enemy shelled Basra, Mandali, Ash-Shihabi, and Zurbatiyah causing some damage to civilian installations.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 March 1983

GROMYKO RECEIVES IRAQI AMBASSADOR 5 MARCH

JN051158 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1145 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow, 5 Mar (INA) -- USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko received here today the Iraqi ambassador to the USSR. The two sides reviewed the advanced relations between the two friendly countries and the means of promoting them. They also discussed the future of the Iraqi-Iranian war. Gromyko reiterated his country's unswerving stand on this issue. The meeting was held in a positive and cordial atmosphere.

RAMADAN RECEIVES USSR AMBASSADOR 6 MARCH

JN061554 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1355 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Mar (INA) -- Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, received here this afternoon USSR Ambassador in Baghdad Viktor Minin. During the meeting, the first deputy prime minister expressed Iraq's satisfaction with the existing bilateral relations. The two reviewed cooperation between the two countries and stressed the importance of stimulating and expanding this cooperation in all fields in order to serve the common interests of the peoples of the two friendly countries.

JORDAN TIMES ON HUSAYN, MUBARAK MEETING

JN081135 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 8 Mar 83 p 4

[Editorial: "It's the Right Turn"]

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn's meeting with Egypt's President Husni Mubarak in New Delhi on Monday gives us confidence and hope that the Arab world is about to take a new turn towards reality and resoluteness. The Jordanian-Egyptian summit does not only come at the right moment, it is also a giant step in the right direction.

Let us be sentimental or over-optimistic, and let those in the Arab opposition camp not be negative or short-sighted, for we all now need to have the courage and forthrightness to face the multiplicity of problems and conflicts that have afflicted Arab socieites for decades without real deterrent or corrective action.

Egypt, as far as the vast majority of Arabs is concerned, made a big mistake in signing the Camp David accords. But the man who led it into this divisive step is now long dead, and his policies, for all practical reasons, have been buried under the Giza pyramids.

Mubarak is not As-Sadat, and Egypt's Arabism could never be in question. That is why bringing Cairo back into the Arab fold to shoulder its responsibilities with us has become not only a national duty but a prerequisite for any meaningful Arab move towards unity, strength and effectiveness.

The return of Egypt to where it belongs is fulfilling in itself, but more -- perhaps much more -- is needed to make the reunion achieve its best purpose. Nobody says the process is going be easy and the road furnished with flowers, but it is hardly a question that everybody should do his best for the common good of all.

It is both wrong and unrealistic to ask Egypt to give up Sinai to the Israeli occupiers once again or deal with the Cairo government as an outcast or unrepresentative. It would be equally wrong and unrealistic if Egypt thought the return of the territory was the best it could do in the way of strengthening the struggle for legitimate Palestinian rights and aspirations. There is ground in the middle, however, on which Egypt and the rest of the Arab world can meet to press ahead with realising the full Arab potential and regain the lost rights, in Palestine and elsewhere.

King Husayn's step to meet with the Egyptian president during the seventh conference of the Non-Aligned Movement is in perfect harmony with the ideals of Arab unity and the spirit of non-alignment, and therefore should be looked upon as a positive and courageous move within the context of serving the Palestinian cause and pan-Arab unity in the best way possible. And, above all, it bodes well for a better future.

SPOKESMAN ON PROGRESS IN KHALDAH TALKS

NC081422 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1358 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Statement by Lebanese delegation's official spokesman Dr Dawud as-Sayigh from Lebanon Beach Hotel in Khaldah -- live]

[Text] At today's talks the Israeli delegation raised a question which has occupied, and still occupies, the various Lebanese quarters, namely the question of the entry of Israeli goods into Lebanon, which is being dealt with in the negotiations through the committee on the framework for mutual relations. The head of the Israeli delegation said today that Israel has no economic objective behind the movement of goods; but its aim is symbolic, and that Israel does not desire to flood the Lebanese market with Israeli goods.

In any case, the committee on mutual relations, which is dealing with this subject, has made progress in its discussions and in the field of dovetailing the texts on mutual relations. Moreover, the committee on the termination of the state of war has made an important stride in drafting the texts. However, the security arrangements are still a subject of continuous discussions between the two delegations. The next meeting will be held in Netanya on Thursday, 10 March.

ARMY ASSUMES CONTROL OF BEIRUT PORT'S FIFTH PIER

NC071208 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] The Lebanese Army this morning assumed control of the fifth pier at Beirut port in a practice step to implement the decision of Army Commander General Ibrahim Tannus to close the illegal ports. An Army force will be stationed inside the fifth pier area and at its entrance, assuming full security responsibility. Earlier reports indicated that units of the multinational force will assist the army in carrying out this task, which is part of the measures taken within the context of greater Beirut.

At 1230 today, Finance Minister 'Adil Hamiyah, accompanied by the chairman of the Higher Customs Council, 'Isam Haydar, inspected the work at the fifth pier and expressed his complete satisfaction with the measures being implemented in the whole port area.

NATIONAL FORCES ATTACK ISRAELI CONVOY IN SOUTH

NC081823 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1730 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] The Lebanese Nationalist Forces today carried out a daring operation against the occupation forces on the main road near Ar-Rashidiyah camp in the south. They opened automatic and rocket fire at an Israeli military convoy, killing and wounding a number of Zionist soldiers. The occupation forces, supported by Sa'd Haddad's militia, immediately cordoned off the area where the operation took place and combed it while firing with automatic weapons. The Israeli military spokesman admitted to the operation, claiming that an explosive device went off near the Israeli convoy. Meanwhile, the Lebanese National Resistance Front, in a statement issued today, announced its responsibility for the assassination of agent Muhammad al-'Ulabi in Sidon for cooperating with the occupation forces.

ISRAELI AIRCRAFT STAGE MOCK AIR RAIDS 9 MARCH

NC090650 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] Israeli warplanes yesterday carried out mock air raids on the Az-Zahrani valleys and hills in the south. This was accompanied by new deployment operations of the Israeli forces and digging operations on the Ad-Damur shore.

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON ARMAMENT, MISSILES

JN091026 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0900 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] Damascus, 9 Mar (SANA) General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Syrian Army and armed forces and defense minister, has stressed that the Syrian Arab forces continue to play their prominent, historical role.

In an interview with the newspaper AL-BA'TH, published today, Gen Talas said that the recent battles in Lebanon against the Zionist enemy proved the Syrian Armed Forces' absolute capability as well as their potential to triumph over our Arab nation's enemies, especially after Syria has managed to make large strides toward securing a strategic balance with the Zionist enemy.

Gen Talas added that those who are attacking our country -- regardless of their status -- have not yet realized the long term objectives of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon manifested by turning Lebanon's territory into a headquarters and a road by which to threaten and encircle Arab Syria, considering it the last citadel of Arab steadfastness.

Talas said that the fabricated clamor about the so-called provision of the Syrian forces with modern missiles does not deserve our reply or excitement because these missiles are mere defensive weapons [words indistinct] to back up our defensive capability, to deter aggression, and confront the enemy attempts to strike at our gains and drag us to the abyss of humiliation and capitulation of our natural rights.

Elaborating, he said: However, we do not think that this clamor is linked with only one kind of weapon. U.S. imperialism and the Zionist enemy are well aware of the fact that our armed forces' capabilities are growing continuously. They are also more aware of the fact that Syria's steadfastness and firm stands have polarized the broad Arab masses. Therefore, they are trying to find an excuse which can pave the way for an aggression. However, neither the excuses for an aggression nor the aggression itself will shake our Arab masses' will -- a will which will ultimately triumph.

He asserted that no force can make us accept what we reject. We, he added, take everything into account and are building our intrinsic power in order to achieve the peace that we want and that suits our Arab people's needs and pan-Arab aspirations.

DAMASCUS RADIO ON ATTEMPTED COUP IN IRAQ

JN081301 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Reports circulating at the Nonaligned Summit yesterday said that Saddam Husayn canceled his participation in the New Delhi summit after the last-minute discovery of an attempt to topple his regime during his presence in the Indian capital.

Political circles in New Delhi said that the Iraqi regime's internal situation is extremely bad and that Saddam no longer trusts Iraqi Army officers. These circles believe that the forces dispatched by Ja'far Numayri and Jordan's king, in addition to the units of volunteers Husni Mubarak sent to Iraq, have begun to cordon off Baghdad to prevent any attempt by Iraqi Army units to enter Baghdad and topple the regime.

MASHARIQAH SPEECH MARKS REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

JN081946 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1645 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Speech by Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, assistant secretary of the Ba'th Party Regional Command, at a rally held by the command of the Damascus Ba'th Party branch in Damascus University auditorium on the 20th anniversary of the 8 March revolution -- live]

[Excerpts] With respect to the independence of our homeland, the confrontation of the U.S. imperialist and racist Zionist schemes, whose objectives are to impose hegemony on the Arab homeland, control it politically, economically, militarily, and culturally, and make it subservient to their long-term strategy, has been a principled and unswerving stand of the party and revolution since its establishment, as has the struggle to liberate the occupied Arab territories and regain the usurped rights, particularly the Palestinian Arab people's rights to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of their independent state on their land.

Therefore, it is not surprising that the evil forces of imperialism, Zionism, and agent reactionaries are feverishly escalating their onslaught against our militant and steadfast country, to make it budge from its principled and unswerving stands, and push it to capitulation and surrender. They, however, will not succeed in this.

They believe they can take Syria by surprise in light of an Arab solidarity that has reached the lowest levels. As you know, the Camp David accords moved Egypt from the trench of confrontation to the trench of agentry to imperialism and Zionism. This was the case during traitor As-Sadat's era and also during the era of his successor, agent Husni Mubarak. As for Iraq, the fascist and agent rightwing regime has destroyed its human, economic, and military potentials in the dirty and mad war which this regime has waged against the Iranian revolution on behalf of U.S. imperialism and racist Zionism. Thus, Iraq has been removed from the arena of Arab-Zionist dispute for some time.

As for the agent king in Jordan, he is panting after the U.S. and Zionist solutions which are contrary to the Arab nation's interests in general and our Palestinian Arab people's interests in particular. He meets with 'Arafat for this purpose and claims that he will represent the Palestinians in whatever future negotiations he intends to hold with the Zionist enemy. As for the other reactionary Arab regimes, they are wallowing in their deceit. The enemies believed that in view of this deteriorating Arab situation, they could harm Syria in one way or another or make it budge from its principled and unswerving stands. They, however, were disappointed and Syria remained, as always, proud, and an obstacle that cannot be eliminated. Syria pursues its militant march under struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, [applause] the leader of our nation's march, toward victory and liberation.

Our relations with the USSR, the friend and the strategic ally of our Arab nation and Arab masses, are of special importance. The relations of friendship and cooperation which exist between Syria and the USSR are deep-rooted, as these relations started in the mid 50's, then developed through mutual consent. Syria and the USSR signed an economic and technical cooperation agreement in 1957. These relations continued to develop and their scope expanded until they were crowned by the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the USSR. These relations will continue to develop and expand in the interest of their common objectives and the joint struggle against the schemes of U.S. imperialism and racist Zionism.

Brothers: U.S. imperialism has always adopted stands that are hostile to the interests of our masses and has always provided full support for the Zionist enemy in the political, economic, and military spheres. There is a strategic alliance between it and the Zionist enemy which was dictated by their designs of aggression in the Arab region. The United States also coordinates with the Zionist enemy and participates with it in all the acts of aggression and expansion which the Zionist enemy carries out against the Arab land. They have joint objectives for imposing their control on the Arab nation's fate and resources. The U.S. Administration has always encouraged the leaders of the Zionist entity and encited them to carry out more crimes against the Arabs. The United States has also made the Zionist entity a willing instrument for the implementation of its designs in the region through which it seeks to enslave the Arab people and usurp their natural resources.

Reagan described Israel as the most loyal ally and the closest friend of the United States in the Middle East. Begin described the U.S. material and military support as being a profitable venture for the United States.

The barbaric aggression committed by the Zionist enemy against Lebanon, which resulted in the martyrdom of thousands of innocent Lebanese and Palestinians, was one of the consequences of the U.S.-Zionist collusion and the treasonous Camp David accords. This aggression was not the first and will not be the last. They are launching daily threats against Syria.

The Zionist enemy is launching threats and harbors wicked intentions toward Syria and is preparing for an aggression against it. The United States is participating in this with the Zionist enemy and is launching overt threats against Syria. Statements by the U.S. secretary of state and the secretary of defense prove this. They launched a feverish campaign against Syria because it is strengthening its defense capabilities to protect its skies and land.

In light of their threats and their premeditated designs of aggression, we find ourselves compelled to reiterate our principled and unswerving stands, to confront their schemes and their acts of aggression and reply to these schemes with decisive measures. We shall also confront the Zionist enemy's attempts to harm Lebanon's interests, impair its sovereignty, and play havoc with its security because any harm done to Lebanon's security and national interests also harms Syria's security and national interests. We supported Lebanon in the past, we are supporting it at present, and we will continue to do so in the future. We support Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. We also support our courageous Lebanese people who are confronting the odious Zionist occupation and fighting the occupiers.

As for the Palestinian cause, it is our cause before being one of national or pan-Arab commitment. It is the cause of every citizen in Syria. We have offered too much and too many efforts and sacrifices for its sake, and we have suffered much for it. We shall not relinquish this cause and we shall never bargain on it. We shall remain steadfast and continue the struggle and face the consequences of this struggle which is a dispute for existence between us and the Zionist enemy until the Arab masses' will triumphs and the Zionist enemy, backed by U.S. imperialism, is defeated.

CARTER ARRIVES, MET BY MODA'I, COMMENTS EXCHANGED

TA081200 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1130 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 8 Mar (ITIM) - Former U.S. President, and one of the architects of the Israeli-Egyptian peace, Jimmy Carter, arrived this morning for a 1-week visit. At Ben-Gurion Airport, he said that the Camp David hopes and expectations have not been fully implemented.

Carter and his wife Rosalynn, who arrived aboard a private jet, were received at the airport by Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i who said that although Carter will not be able to witness the realization of the autonomy plan during his visit to Israel, he promised nonetheless that Israel will take action to implement all the articles of the peace agreements.

Carter replied to the above statement, saying: "The hopes and expectations we had after leaving Camp David and some months later, when I came to Jerusalem, have not fully materialized, but I am sure the desire for peace harbored in the hearts of the people still lives on." Carter again emphasized that this time he has come as a private citizen who holds no official office. He recalled that even during his latest visit to Israel, at the time he was president in the critical stages of the negotiations for the peace agreement, the times were strenuous for all "but I believe it opened the road to further progress toward peace, not only between Israel and Egypt, but also between Israel and its other neighbors." "This time I am here as a private citizen, and do not represent my government. I am only a university professor aiming at studying and discussing the important issues that are topical in the area with regional leaders in a number of countries," he said.

"I have now come from Egypt, and later I will visit Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Syria and perhaps another country or two before I return to the United States. I plan to meet with the leaders of those countries in order to examine the latest developments and the possibilities for progress toward peace in the region in the future."

Then Carter said that he was looking forward to his meetings with Prime Minister Menahem Begin and the possibility of extending to him his appreciation, as he had done now in Egypt toward President Mubarak. Begin, Carter said, is a man seeking peace who had previously evinced great courage and undertaken the first step toward a comprehensive peace.

Despite the fact that Carter presently holds no state function, he believes every man, whether inside the administration or outside should continue to search for solutions to the problems in order to effect greater understanding among those living in this region. He expressed the hope that by the end of this tour, he would have a better understanding of these problems. He concluded his brief remarks by expressing his gratitude toward his hosts.

He was welcomed by Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i, who reminded President Carter that 5 years ago it was impossible to reach Israel from Egypt on a 1-hour flight, but it was necessary to fly through Europe. "The name Carter in this part of the world, and particularly in Israel and Egypt, has already become a historic monument," Moda'i said. He remarked that peace has brought about a change in this part of the world, which is due largely to the efforts Carter made while president. "During this visit of yours in Israel, you will be given the opportunity to tour parts of our country, Judaea and Samaria, the heart of the country, the Galilee and the Golan. Unfortunately, Mr President, you will be unable to see the full autonomy being implemented.

This has not yet started, but we all hope that the time will come when we fully realize the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt, in the achievement of which you have invested so much work, and which you cosigned," the minister said.

Moda'i welcomed Carter warmly and expressed the hope that during the visit, the guest would have the chance of broaching in his talks some of the problems that have cropped up since the peace agreement was signed and which can now be viewed from the perspective of the time that has elapsed.

Carter, his wife, and their party were received by U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis, the head of protocol, David Efrati, the deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry, Hanan Bar'on, and Tel Aviv University Vice President Yehi'el Ben-tzvi. Among those who met him at the airport was also Efrayim 'Evron, who was the Israeli ambassador to Washington during Carter's term as U.S. President. Later on today, Carter will confer with Prime Minister Menahem Begin and with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in Jerusalem.

Carter was accorded the red carpet welcome at the airport, but the Foreign Ministry did not take care to place microphones or loudspeakers there, so the journalists who came to report on the ceremony could not hear the welcoming words. Representatives of the airports authority said that the Foreign Ministry did not request the equipment, whereas a Foreign Ministry staffer said that there was no budget for that. Only the reporters who placed taperecorders on the dias could later hear the speakers' remarks.

Radio on Carter Agenda

TA081244 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Jimmy Carter has arrived in Israel. The former U.S. President who flew here from Egypt will be meeting Israeli leaders and touring the country during the week. One of the issues expected to be aired during his meetings here will be his claim that at Camp David, Prime Minister Begin promised to freeze Jewish settlement not just for 3 months, but until Middle East peace negotiations were concluded. However, reporter Alan Ben-'Ami says that at least one U.S. State Department document offers evidence to back up Israel's claim that the prime minister promised only a 3-month settlement freeze.

[Begin recording] [Ben-'Ami] U.S. Administration officials have claimed on more than one occasion that Prime Minister Begin promised to freeze Jewish settlement until the Palestinian issue was resolved and peace agreements were concluded. Jimmy Carter's own claim on this was a prominent feature in an interview he gave to PENTHOUSE magazine, an interview which he now says led to his being misquoted. Misquoted or not, the claims about a settlement freeze have been brought up repeatedly by critics of Mr Begin, and led to charges that the word of the prime minister and of Israel are not to be trusted.

Yet a U.S. State Department document quotes none other than President as-Sadat himself talking about an agreement for a 3-month freeze only. The document is the State Department's Foreign Broadcasting Information Service booklet, a regularly distributed selection of news organization reports compiled by daily monitoring by the State Department. The booklet quotes an Egyptian Middle East News Agency report of a press conference given by President as-Sadat in Washington on 19 September 1978, just after the Camp David summit and its agreements. The two-page report has President as-Sadat describing the document signed at the White House at the end of the summit as being an extremely good step on the way to achieving a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East. We are all keen to carry on what we have agreed upon, says President as-Sadat.

And he is quoted as going on to say: We agreed to freeze the establishment of settlements for the next 3 months, which is the period during which the peace agreement is supposed to be concluded. We not only agreed on this, we also agreed on the need not to expand the existing settlements on the West Bank. End quote.

The whole issue is expected to be aired again during Jimmy Carter's visit here. And despite stories of Mr Carter's unflattering opinions of Menahem Begin, the former U.S. President had warm words about the prime minister when he flew in from Cairo this morning.

[Carter] I'm looking forward to my conversations with Prime Minister Begin. And I particularly want to pay my tribute to him, as I did in Egypt to President as-Sadat and President Mubarak, as a man who is searching for peace, and who has exhibited great courage in the past to move the first steps toward a comprehensive peace.

[Ben-'Ami] Jimmy Carter will be meeting Prime Minister Begin at the Knesset this afternoon, and will be the prime minister's guest at a dinner in Jerusalem this evening. All the Israelis who took part in the famous Camp David summit will also be there except for Moshe Dayan, Me'ir Rosenne, now Israeli ambassador in Paris, and Simha Dinitz, former ambassador to the United States, who is now visiting Egypt.

During his stay here, Mr Carter will be having talks with Israel's foreign minister and new defense minister, with opposition leader Shim'on Peres, and with Palestinians in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. He will also be touring Jerusalem, and visiting holy sites in the capital and elsewhere. The former U.S. President is also to receive a doctorate from Tel Aviv University. [end recording]

Demonstrations, Riots in W. Bank

TA091027 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] Jimmy Carter's tour route in the old city of Jerusalem has been changed because of a demonstration and a commercial strike. Our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that the demonstration was dispersed by shots fired into the air. No one was wounded, but four of the demonstrators were arrested. On Temple Mount, Carter and his wife asked about the circumstances of 'Abdallah's murder. Afterwards, they visited the western wall and the Jewish quarter. Carter is now supposed to visit the health center in the Ash-Shaykh Jarrah neighborhood, after which he will tour the Neve Ya'aqov neighborhood. He will have lunch at the president's residence, after which he will go to Bethlehem where Mayor Ilyas Frayj will welcome him.

Efforts were also made in Bethlehem today to disrupt peace and cause disturbances prior to Carter's visit there. Security forces are preparing to enforce public order. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that Bethlehem University has closed down in protest against the visit. Both students and lecturers released a statement against the former president.

In Bayt 'Ala, youths set tires on fire, and there were some instances of stonethrowing. In Halhul a dud explosive charge planted in a school was found and detonated. No damage was caused. Disturbances also occurred today in Hebron and Ramallah. In Nabulus, security forces used tear gas to disperse a demonstration by youths near the Kadri Tuqan school.

RADIO ON PROPOSED SHAMIR VISIT TO U.S.

TA081324 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] An official announcement is expected later today or early tomorrow confirming Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's trip to Washington, which will begin before the end of the week. Details on the trip from Arye Haskell:

[Live or recorded] According to official sources here in Jerusalem, this will be a working visit to discuss the state of the negotiations with Lebanon. He will meet Secretary of State George Shultz. And almost certainly, presidential envoy Philip Habib, who is now also in Washington, will take part in these talks. Israelis accompanying the foreign minister will include his director general, David Kimche, the Foreign Ministry's legal adviser, Eli Rubinstein, and a number of so far unnamed senior military officers.

Will Mr Shamir be presenting new Israeli proposals to the Americans? There is no confirmation, but also no denial of reports to this effect. The officials to whom I've been speaking warn against expecting any dramatic breakthroughs, stressing that the object is to coordinate positions over the Lebanese negotiations, with particular reference to the security arrangements for southern Lebanon to insure no resumption of terrorist activity from there. The topics are likely to include Israel's wish to have observation posts in the area.

Who initiated the visit? The reply given to this question is that it was mutually agreed.

Will the foreign minister also see President Ronald Reagan? I understand that such a meeting is in the cards, although it has not yet been set up. The initiative here, I was told, would have to come from the White House.

The trip is expected to take a few days, after which the foreign minister and his party will return to Jerusalem. Whether the negotiations with Lebanon will continue in the absence of Shamir and Kimche remains to be seen.

SHAMIR CALLS ON JORDAN TO NEGOTIATE PEACE

JN091204 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1130 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that Israel has announced more than once following the signing of the peace treaty with Egypt that it welcomes Jordan's participation in autonomy negotiations and the conclusion of a peace treaty with it. The foreign minister reiterated Israel's readiness to hold negotiations with Jordan at any time and place on the basis of the Camp David accords and without any preconditions.

Regarding King Husayn's statement in the nonaligned summit in New Delhi--that his talks with the PLO have reached an advanced stage in the establishment of firm federal ties that will achieve the common hope of the Jordanians and the Palestinians -- namely, saving the land and people of Palestine, Shamir said that such words are not encouraging and do not contribute to the achievement of the objectives of a settlement and peace.

The foreign minister affirmed that Israel aspires to peace and considers the negotiations as a means to achieve peace. Israel also welcomes all cooperation in achieving this objective. But we must distinguish between attempts which seek to deprive us of national and security bases under the guise of peace, and words which express a real and true desire for peace and coexistence.

The foreign minister was responding to a motion presented today by MK Imri Ron from the MAPAM wing in the Alignment requesting that Jordan be invited to join the negotiations without any preconditions. Imri Ron expressed the belief that peace with Jordan would enable the rehabilitation of Palestinian refugees and the cancellation of camps. He added that unlike the peace with Egypt, peace with Jordan would enable Israel to reduce the security burden, reach an arrangement on demilitarized zones, and carry out vast development projects.

The Knesset has referred this motion by a majority of votes to the Foreign and Security Affairs Committee.

POST ON SHAMIR, WARNING STATIONS IN LEBANON

TA090841 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 Mar 83 pp 1, 2

[Report by diplomatic correspondent David Landau]

[Excerpts] Foreign Ministry officials denied last night that Minister Yitzhaq Shamir had said Israel was prepared to forgo its demand for IDF -- manned anti-terror posts inside south Lebanon. Israel still wants the posts -- and a string of additional security arrangements too, the officials maintained.

Their denial followed leaks from Shamir's briefing to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee earlier in the day which attributed to the foreign minister this softening of the Israeli position.

Committee sources were fairly certain that they had heard Shamir say, or at least indicate, that Israel would no longer insist on the IDF-manned posts. Indeed, Tehiya firebrand Ge'ula Kohen attacked the foreign minister at the committee over what she said was Israel's climb-down on the issue. Kohen demanded that the talks be broken off, because they were resulting in climb-down after climb-down on Israel's part.

The Foreign Ministry officials insisted that Kohen and other committee members misunderstood the minister. As proof, they pointed out that at Khaldah talks yesterday, the Israeli side forcefully restated the demand for the anti-terror posts.

Notwithstanding the officials' denials and assertions, political observers in Jerusalem believe that Israel is indeed in the process of softening its stand regarding the posts. These observers predict that the new, more flexible Israeli position will be formally expressed during Shamir's talks with top administration officials in Washington next week.

The expectation of a softening of Israel's stand on the anti-terror posts has been in the air for some time -- especially in administration-inspired media reports from Washington.

Israeli sources list a number of security arrangements which they would like to see established in south Lebanon in addition to the IDF-manned posts. But observers here feel that if these additional arrangements are agreed upon, Israel would waive its demand for the posts.

Among the arrangements are: joint IDF-Lebanese patrols, close contact and coordination between the IDF and Lebanese Army at a high level, Israeli Air Force aerial surveillance, intelligence cooperation, the strong deployment of Major Sa'd Haddad's militias in the security zone, commanded by Haddad himself.

Israeli sources back from the talks in Khaldah yesterday indicated that there is still no clear-cut agreement on Haddad's role.

Israel insists that the major and his men be integrated into the Lebanese Army, and officially recognized as a key element in policing the south.

Israeli sources spoke of "vagueness" and "reluctance" on the Lebanese side yesterday when the issue came up in the military affairs subcommittee.

In general, there seems to have been no real progress made in this subcommittee, and none is apparently to be expected until Shamir has thrashed out the disputed issues -- the anti-terror posts, Haddad's role and UNIFIL's deployment -- at his top-level talks in Washington.

But the Israeli sources reported some progress in the parallel mutual relations subcommittee, where the main issue is the free flow of persons and goods across the border.

In an opening statement, Israel's Kimche referred to a comment by Lebanon's Foreign Minister Elie Salim to the effect that Lebanon would not open up one border to close down 22 others, meaning its trade with the entire Arab world.

"I hope that is not official Lebanese policy," Kimche said. He stressed that Israel has no intention of flooding Lebanon with its products or otherwise benefitting unfairly from commercial relations. But such relations, he insisted, are the "symbol of our new relationship," and are therefore of basic importance in Israel's views.

Lebanon's chief delegate Antoine Fattal said (according to Israeli sources) that he had read Salim's comment only in the newspapers, and at any rate, the Lebanese delegation had not been instructed to state the country's position in those terms.

HA'ARETZ ON COUNTERPROPOSALS TO HABIB IDEAS

TA080842 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Mar 83 pp 1,2

[Report by the political correspondent]

[Text] A decision was made in consultations held recently by government officials dealing with negotiations with Lebanon concerning counterproposals to those raised by U.S. mediator Philip Habib regarding substitutes for the early warning stations in southern Lebanon.

In coordination with the Lebanese Government, the U.S. mediator has been proposing joint Lebanese Army-IDF patrols along the security strip, leaving Major Sa'd Haddad's soldiers in southern Lebanon, and their incorporation within the Lebanese Army (excluding Haddad himself) together with air and sea patrols. Habib was told that these suggestions are unsatisfactory and that it does not look as though such measures could effectively foil terrorist infiltrations into that area.

It was decided in the consultation to demand that the United States and Lebanon provide additional security measures besides those proposed by Habib as a substitute for the early warning stations, such as leaving Haddad himself at the head of his forces, increasing the area of patrols the IDF will carry out in southern Lebanon, a demand that these patrols be held at shorter intervals and more.

Apparently, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will raise this counterproposal during his talks in Washington, if it is indeed decided that there is need for him to go there. If Shamir leaves for Washington, he will do so next week.

It should be pointed out that former Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon still insists on the need for the early warning stations in southern Lebanon, but that most of the participants in the consultations overruled him. Now it looks as though in return for an adequate substitute that would satisfy Israel's security demands, it will agree to give up the demand for their establishment.

Habib was supposed to return to Israel in the next few days in order to pursue the negotiations. Political elements said last night that as far as is known, his plans to return to this region even this week have not been changed.

RADIO REPORTS ON 8 MARCH KHALDAH TALKS

TA081302 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1150 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] The talks in Khaldah are continuing. The Israeli delegation to the talks with Lebanon did not broach any alternative proposal today to the demand raised at the early stage of the negotiations of setting up early warning stations inside Lebanon. Let us go to our representative in Khaldah, Roni Daniyel:

[Live] The compromise proposal now being consolidated in Israel, to which he hinted as early as 2 weeks ago, in principle tries to replace the early warning stations that are expected to obtain security in the area and supervision of the movement of hostile forces with other measures that are acceptable. The Lebanese opposition to the early warning or observation stations stems from the infringement on Lebanese sovereignty involved in setting up such stations. The guiding principle behind the alternative suggestions is not to have a permanent IDF presence, but on the other hand to have a whole system of patrols and checks, on the basis of mobile forces that would allow supervision without infringing on Lebanese sovereignty or providing the Syrians with a pretext for demanding a similar presence.

Thus it seems that Israel has decided on the suggestion that UNIFIL be incorporated in the missions that that force can carry out, such as the supervision of roads -- Israel estimates that in overseeing the refugee camps, that force will not be good enough -- and on the incorporation of Haddad's units in these missions, primarily around and inside the refugee camps which are the terrorist organizations' power center. Israel has also decided to add to all these IDF patrols both on land and in the air that would complement a system of supervision, policing, and searches.

To repeat, this proposal has not yet been accepted by all the decisionmaking elements in Israel, which is why it was not raised here today. And since this is the state of affairs, the Israeli chairman, David Kimche, opened his remarks by saying that Israel wants to calm the spirits in the face of allegations that Israel wanted to dump the Lebanese market with goods. This was in response to remarks made by the Lebaense foreign minister along this vein, and Kimche emphasized the significance of trade as an important element in the new relations between the two countries. Fattal replied: The Lebanese delegation received no direction to reject free trade relations, at which point the committees started deliberating, and they are still in session at this very moment.

The Lebanese press today is full of reports on Amin al-Jumayyil's departure for New Delhi. 'Arafat is being quoted here as having promised there that the PLO would not place obstacles on the road for its men's departure from Lebanon, while Al-Jumayyil is being quoted on this issue as having said that only those people who hold Lebanese citizenship would be allowed to remain in Lebanon.

In his meeting with President Mubarak and King Husayn, the Lebanese newspapers say an understanding was reached with 'Arafat that no political move in the Middle East will be carried out before the withdrawal is completed. That is all from Khaldah.

Khaldah Talks End

TA081542 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1522 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] The negotiations between Israel and Lebanon continued in Khaldah today. Our correspondent reports that a draft agreement has been reached regarding the security arrangements. The two problems which have not been solved yet are those of the early warning stations and guarding the Palestinian refugee camps. Our correspondent Roni Daniyel reports:

[Begin Daniyel recording] The departure of Foreign Minister Shamir to Washington on the coming Thursday to submit alternative Israeli proposals which will pull the negotiations out of the deadlock; Lebanese al-Jumayyil's meetings with Yasir 'Arafat, Egyptian President Mubarak and Jordan's King Husayn to plan the evacuation moves of Syria and the PLO; and the absence of a consolidated, agreed Israeli proposal on the early warning stations -- all of this puts the negotiations here into a sort of waiting stage for handling technical disagreements and finalizing the formulation of items such as the agreement on nonbelligerency.

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will leave for Washington apparently escorted by a senior IDF officer. He will present an Israeli proposal which gives up a permanent presence on Lebanese territory, namely the early warning stations idea, and submit alternative proposals which talk of UNIFIL's presence in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' area on the Lebanese-Syrian border, joint patrols of the IDF and perhaps also U.S. soldiers in Lebanon, and the incorporation of Haddad's soldiers in talks of guarding and supervising the refugee camps.

The tidings inherent in the new Israeli proposals: Ceding a permanent presence but demanding [derisha], as an alternative, to have many and varied supervision measures.

In the framework of the security arrangements deliberations, today's talks revolved around the final shaping of the framework of the agreement on nonbelligerency. In concluding the day, the three leaders of the negotiations met separately to discuss the normalization issue.

The next meeting, this coming Thursday, will be held in Netanya; but it is the worldwide meetings, in Washington and Delhi which may be decisive for finding a way out of the deadlock. [end recording]

SHOOTING ACCIDENT NEAR U.S. MARINES IN LEBANON

TA082112 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] A volley of shots was today fired from a Lebanese soldier's gun near a position of U.S. Marines in southeast Beirut. A spokesman of the U.S. Marines reported that an IDF patrol nearby rushed to check what had happened, but U.S. soldiers explained to the Israelis that the bullets were fired by accident and that nobody was hurt. The U.S. spokesman emphasized that the Israeli soldiers did not try to cross the dividing line between them and the Americans.

CONGO, ANGOLA, MOZAMBIQUE PARTY ORGANS MEET

AB031511 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Excerpts] The tripartite conference of control organs of the MPLA-Labor Party, the Frelimo, and the Congolese Labor Party opened this morning at the conference hall of the Central Commission on Party Controls and Verification. The three parties whose control organs met this morning are political parties with similar orientations. They are vanguard parties of workers and (?peasants) in countries which have opted for a similar path of development -- the path of socialist orientation. It will be noted that this tripartite conference was summoned by the three parties in order to exchange experience in the field of control. The conference demonstrates the cooperation existing between the three parties and their commitment to bilateral exchanges. What will the three parties discuss during their meeting? Let us listen to Comrade (Do Makuto) as he answered this question:

[Begin recording] I say that we are going to take time out to examine common concerns. What are these concerns? For example, how to strengthen unity and discipline within our parties. How to benefit from the experience of each of our parties in order to struggle against division and [word indistinct] within the ranks of our Marxist organizations so that the enemies who want to infiltrate our ranks do not succeed in their maneuver. How to consolidate our ranks and fight against opportunism, whether it comes from left or from the right. How to strengthen our ideological experience in order to eradicate from our ranks degrading acts of tribalism, regionalism, fetishism? [end recording]

ALGIERS: SATELLITE NEWS TRANSMISSION SUCCESSFUL

LD060304 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] The first experiment involving broadcasting news via satellites in the African area was successful. The experiment was carried out by the Algerian Radio and Television Service at 1500 GMT yesterday by a team of engineers and technicians of the Algerian radio and television who from 1 March coordinated the operation of exchanging news by satellites in this area.

Similar experiments are taking place in Asia and the Gulf countries. Coordination centers are situated in Tokyo, Kuala Lumpur, (?Az Zahran) and Kuwait. For the first time in the history of communications transmission took place between the unions without the traditional intermediaries who dish out news [words indistinct].

ALGERIA

OPEC 'REFLECTION' ON PRICE AGREEMENT URGED

NC081020 Paris AFP in English 1013 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Algiers, March 8 (AFP) -- The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) should refrain from reaching a price and output agreement at its current London meeting, in view of Iran's rejection of a price drop, the newspaper EL MOUDJAHID which reflects Algerian Government views said today.

"A period of reflection would be better than a hasty agreement," it said, noting that Monday's meeting had been postponed to today.

Despite remarks by Saudi Arabia's Ahmed Zaki Yamani, OPEC members were not unanimous about the wisdom of a price reduction, and at least five countries were against. Even within "the Gulf quartet" there were divergences.

The newspaper also commented that the Emirates minister indirectly backed OPEC members who oppose a price cut, when he indicated that production programmes were more important than prices.

TALEB IBRAHIMI ON NONALIGNED SUMMIT, GULF WAR

GF081820 Doha QNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 Mar (QNA) -- Algeria has called for the nonaligned summit to focus on its discussion on economic cooperation among the nonaligned countries and to avert discussion of political issues that cause the movement to get involved in the disputes of the superpowers.

In a statement carried by WAM, Algerian Foreign Affairs Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi noted that the world is experiencing an economic crisis, indicating that this affects the economic structure of the life of the world peoples in general and of the peoples of the nonaligned countries in particular. He added that the seventh summit conference is required to remove the Nonaligned Movement from the arena of international disputes which are taking place between East and West and to avert political differences within the movement.

Ibrahimi stressed that the mediation efforts undertaken by his country to end the Iraqi-Iranian continue. He pointed out that the secrecy surrounding these contacts -- either between the concerned sides or between other Arab sides who support this mediation -- is a basic factor that give it a chance to be successful. He added that Algeria has nothing to put forth for discussion at the seventh nonaligned summit with regard to this issue, yet it welcomes any efforts undertaken to end this war.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI SPEAKS TO FARMERS ON OPTIONS

LD071756 Tripoli JANA in English 1627 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Spellings of placenames in parentheses as received]

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada 23, Mar 7, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the revolution, yesterday met with the farmers of Wadi Tilal, (Sawawa), (Al-Hennewah), Al-Gharbiyah, Jarif and (Al-Qibyah).

This is the area that stretches between the extreme east of (Bani Jawal) to the extreme west of Bani Walid, and which has been reclaimed and made suitable for agricultural projects.

In these meetings the leader talked about the climatical and natural conditions of the area taking into account the low rate of rain fall and underground waters.

He said that the small area of farms used by the farmers is another factor adds up to the previous difficulties facing the farmers and does not secure for them and their families a decent life.

He added that such a situation, of course, is not in the interests of the beneficiaries nor is it in the interests of the society as a whole because, they are still receiving financial assistance from the society, and the area stretches between (Bani Jawad), Bani Walid and Al-Jufrah constitute one fourth of the area of the whole country and inhabited by one fourth of the population. Therefore it should be scientifically exploited and use its agricultural and livestock resources to the most. The beneficiaries, the leader said, have two open options which they have to think freely and seriously about. The two options, the leader said, are either each beneficiary depends solely on himself and produces his agricultural and livestocks products and in this case the role of the society, through the land reclamation committee is to provide the beneficiary with agricultural appliances. Or, the farms in the area can be transformed into publically owned agricultural projects, in which the beneficiaries become partner producers. In this case, the society becomes responsible for developing the area on scientific bases that guarantees the highest possible output by further introducing poultry and bee hives in the farms.

CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON ARRIVAL

LD082051 Tripoli JANA in English 1823 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada 25, March 8, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- Czechoslovakia's Defense Minister Army General Martin Dzur arrived here this afternoon on a visit to the Jamahiriyah.

Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, general commander of the Armed Forces, welcomed General Dzur upon his arrival and the delegation accompanying him. Officers from the Armed Forces, the Czech ambassador and members of the Czech community in the Jamahiriyah were also present with the welcoming party.

In a statement to our correspondent General Dzur expressed satisfaction at the opportunity of visiting the Jamahiriyah and said the visit is part of the continuous contacts between the two countries and which promote friendship and cooperation between the Czech and Jamahiriyah people. He also praised the progressive route of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution, its struggle alongside other peace-seeking people and its courageous stand in confronting imperialist conspiracies.

General Dzur highlighted the common goals of the Libyan Arab and Czech people in achieving progress and counter the vicious imperialist onslaught against struggling people in the world. Finally, he conveyed the greetings and good wishes of the Czech people, government, and the Communist Party's Central Committee to the Jamahiriyah people.

MOROCCO

BOUCETTA ON U.S. CONTACTS, OTHER ISSUES

PM071531 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 5-11 Mar 83 pp 7, 8

[Interview with Moroccan Foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta by Huda al-Murr in Rabat -- date not given]

[Text] [Question] What is the latest on the mediation between Morocco and Algeria? (This interview took place before the meeting between King Hassan II of Morocco and President Bendjedid of Algeria)

[Answer] There are many mediations aimed at bridging the gap between Morocco and Algeria. We welcome these mediations and we seek to calm the troubled situation in the region. Of course, there are mediations by some African and Arab states. I specifically mention the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the person of His Majesty King Fahd, who has made efforts to end the misunderstanding between us and Algeria.

[Question] It has been reported that secret meetings have been held between Algeria and Moroccan officials. How true is this?

[Answer] If secret meetings had been held do you think we would tell the press about them? I have no answer to this question.

[Question] So there were secret meetings.

[Answer] Contacts have been made at various levels to end the deterioration and trouble in the area. Such meetings are not only in the interest of the Arab Maghreb people and future but are also even more comprehensively beneficial to the Arab cause because we are more effective united than divided since the Arab world's problems are a result of the lack of unity in our ranks.

[Question] The meetings and mediations you speak of -- do you think they will mark the end of the Sahara war?

[Answer] During the Nairobi OAU conference broad guidelines were laid down solving this problem. King Hassan II of course made his now famous initiative and gave the Saharan people freedom to determine their own fate through a referendum. This is a confirmation of the position, affiliation, and Moroccan identity of the people in the area. This proposal put an end to the disputes over this matter after some OAU members had accused us of not allowing the Saharan people to express their views and determine their own fate. To dispel any confusion Morocco has decided anew to hold a public referendum. Now, all that is left for the African committee to do is make a move to implement the Nairobi conference resolutions. This would rectify matters and check Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, or any other state which had a hand in this mess.

[Question] What has become of the efforts of the seven-member committee stemming from the Fes summit conference and how does Morocco assess the achievements of this committee?

[Answer] Since the Fes summit the seven-member committee has been working actively and meticulously in various directions, but with some caution. Why with some caution? Because it does not want its work to be nothing more than speeches or ink on paper. As soon as the basic plan for the committee's work was drawn up it was decided that the committee should promptly notify the circles which should be notified, not through the press but through the seven-member committee, to convince the circles concerned of the importance of the plan.

If we are to assess the results achieved, we could refer to what was accomplished in the United States at the highest levels from President Reagan down to other U.S. officials such as Secretary of State Shultz and Secretary of Defense Weinberger, and even at the level of U.S. public opinion. I can say that we, as a seven-member committee headed by King Hassan II, were able to explain certain aspects and importance of the Arab plan. We also found the official with whom we spoke responsive and understanding of what we said and explained. We believe that these meetings were necessary and important.

[Question] In what way?

[Answer] After these meetings, messages were exchanged between the White House and the seven-member committee chairman, that is between President Reagan and King Hassan. We explained the situation in the light of the Fes resolutions and the direct talks held in the United States. I can now say that a few days ago King Hassan II received the U.S. reply, and it was subsequently decided to convene a meeting of the committee to study the U.S. reply, which contains a number of positive, important, and encouraging points, although I have not yet studied the entire U.S. reply carefully.

[Question] May we know the points which you consider important?

[Answer] I do not want to discuss something I have not studied in depth. As I said, the seven-member committee will soon study all aspects, and this is extremely important. I only hope that it will be done collectively so that the results will not be weak and the stands divided.

[Question] Much has been said and there have been numerous rumors about the seven-member committee's visit to Britain. Do you consider Britain that important for a settlement in the Middle East?

[Answer] The Fes summit conference decided that all the permanent members of the Security Council should be contacted. My own personal opinion -- which is not shared by everybody -- is that Britain definitely has a useful, a very useful, if not decisive role to play in relation to the Middle East. This is particularly so because Britain's relations with the United States are such that they could yield many benefits for our Arab cause. This is why we are still interested in a meeting with British officials. To resolve any misunderstanding between us and the British officials, King Hassan sent me to Britain -- and specifically to the prime minister's office -- in order to agree with it on the method and date of the meeting. I can say that all the differences have been settled and the final date of the visit will be announced within the next few days. (The visit is likely to take place 18 March.)

[Question] Who will represent the PLO on this visit?

[Answer] All the misunderstanding and confusion have been eliminated and the visit will take place within days.

[Question] What about the Reagan plan? Has it been frozen or is it now a thing of the past?

[Answer] On our visit to the United States King Hassan II praised some positive aspects of the Reagan plan.

For example, Reagan's assertion that "public opinion cannot accept the continued occupation of all the territories occupied by force in 1967 and since then, and therefore these territories should return to the states from which they were usurped" is a positive aspect, and so is his assertion that "the Palestinian people's rights must be taken into consideration, and there can be no peace unless Palestinian rights are granted." Of course, these words need clarification and explanation, especially this particular point. However, generally, speaking, this plan is considered a beginning of political action, but it requires considerable efforts to become effective. We know that the Middle East problem involves not only military matters but economic and even psychological matters as well. It cannot be settled overnight. It calls for patience, determination, and taking all that is useful in past resolutions and plans. For example, it is necessary to try to convince the U.S. side that a Palestinian state is a necessity and that the PLO has an essential role to play and should be the first pillar of the anticipated state. This is why it is our duty to explain this to the U.S. officials and to convince them of this necessity.

[Question] What kind of pressure should the Arabs bring to bear on the United States so that it may in turn put pressure on Israel?

[Answer] First, we must prove to the world that we are in the arena. Then we must face the situation with united ranks and with one voice in order to be able to get our opinion and our position across to the world and convince it that our demands are sound.

[Question] What did Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil ask of Morocco during his visit? What is Morocco's role in Lebanon?

[Answer] The Lebanese president's visit was in response to the Moroccan desire to know the identity and future plans of the new president, especially after the catastrophes and diasters which have afflicted fraternal Lebanon. The Lebanese president also came to Morocco for consultation and to learn King Hassan's views before the commencement of the Lebanese-Israeli negotiations in the presence of the United States, as well as Arab views after the Fes summit conference in Morocco. What was said to President al-Jumayyil and the talks between him and King Hassan II were important. Al-Jumayyil was informed of the Arab moral and material support for the Lebanese people. President al-Jumayyil sensed that we would do everything in our power to help Lebanon in every way and that we consider Lebanon a part of the Arab world and the Lebanese people a part of us. Furthermore, talks were held on the reconstruction of Lebanon after the Israeli withdrawal. We are prepared to contribute to a solution of the problems related to the presence of Arab forces in Lebanon -- some of these forces are there as a part of an Arab plan or at an Arab request -- provided these forces are not regarded or treated as occupation forces like the Israeli invasion army. If there are difficulties regarding the withdrawal of these forces, we are prepared to help Lebanon come to some understanding with them, but I do not think that there is a big problem regarding this particular point.

[Question] What should the Arabs do to ensure that Lebanon does not slide into something similar to what befell Egypt under the Camp David agreements?

[Answer] No, we have no fear of this as long as we know what we want.

[Question] What do you want for Lebanon?

[Answer] We want it to be an independent state with undiminished sovereignty over its territory and we want the Israeli invasion army to withdraw. Everything else is unimportant in our opinion.

All we need is to know our target and then to try to reach it without stumbling on the peripheral matters which Israel tries to raise in order put off its withdrawal from Lebanon and keep us Arabs in a spin.

[Question] So much for Lebanon; what about Egypt? Do you consider that it has returned to the Arab fold?

[Answer] Egypt is on its way back to the Arab fold. The discussions at the Fes summit conference left the door open for contacts with it to find out what should be done to ensure Egypt's return to the Arab fold and what steps should be taken by the Arab states to encourage Egypt to return to the fold. Several contacts were in fact made between Egypt and the Arab states. I can say that although last year's contact between Egypt and Morocco was for the purpose of consultation on African and OAU affairs, we did not forget our Arab issues and did not neglect to discuss them. Contacts are still being held frequently between Egypt and Morocco. In this context President Mubarak recently sent his special adviser Al-Baz to Morocco. He was received by King Hassan II and they discussed several issues, especially means of returning Egypt to the Arab fold. This is because we believe that Egypt's exclusion from the Arab group has been very detrimental to us Arabs.

[Question] Since contacts between you and Egypt have been in progress for a long time, why don't you restore diplomatic relations?

[Answer] Perhaps diplomatic relations between us will be restored sooner than some people think.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI EXPLAINS FORMATION OF NEW COMMISSION

EA082204 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 2145 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] The leader president, Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, minister of defense and chairman of the board of management of the military economic commission, [al-hay'ah al-'askariyah al-iqtisadiyah] this morning at the officers club of the People's Armed Forces attended a meeting organized by the commission to publicize the introduction of the commission. Those present included members of the fourth conference of ambassadors and diplomats held recently in Khartoum as well as heads of borads of corporations affiliated to the commission.

During the meeting a full account was given of the philosophy, objectives, and formation of the commission. In his capacity as chairman of the commission's board, the leader president answered many queries and questions from the ambassadors on the work of the commission and stressed that Sudan, with its distinctive and unique system based on the principle of alliance, gives the military forces the right to participate in all economic activities. This right is guaranteed by the constituion.

He said that the commission took over most of the state corporations which had lost millions of pounds and was able to convert the losses to profits in a short period of time. He confirmed that the management principles by which the commission operated are unrelated to the idea of self-interest, as is the case in certain countries. The meeting was also attended by some senior members of the People's Armed Forces.

LIBERIA'S DOE ENDS VISIT, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

JN061835 Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Khartoum, March 6 (SUNA) -- A press communique was released here today at the end of a one-day visit by Liberian president Samuel Doe, to Sudan, during which he held talks with President Numayri on bilateral relations, latest developments in African and international arenas, and issues to be dealt with during the non-aligned countries conference due to start in New Delhi, India, tomorrow Monday. Full text of the communique follows.

Press communique on the working visit of H.E. Commander in Chief Samuel K. Doe, head of state and chairman of the People's Redemption Council of Liberia, to the Democratic Republic of the Sudan.

At the invitation of H.E. President (F.M.) Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, the head of state and chairman of the People's Redemption Council, H.E. Commander in Chief Samuel K. Doe, paid a working visit to the Democratic Republic of the Sudan from 5th-6th March 1983.

The visit to the Sudan by the Liberian leader symbolizes the eternal friendship and brotherhood that characterise the relations existing between the two sister countries and further provides an opportunity to give a practical expression to those cordial relations.

The two leaders held comprehensive and constructive talks on matters pertaining to the development and strengthening of the historic and cultural bonds of friendship, brotherhood, and all-round co-operation between the two sister countries. They also exchanged identical views relating to regional, continental, and international issues of mutual interest and concern to the two countries.

The talks were conducted in an atmosphere of friendship and compelte mutual understanding and were attended by high-ranking officials of the two countries.

In their review of bilateral relations, the two heads of state expressed satisfaction with the developments so far achieved, and reaffirmed their determination to broaden and deepen these relations and further strengthen the area of cooperation and consultation in all fields and at all levels. To this end, the two leaders emphasized the need to realize and develop the multi-faceted cooperation of the two countries in the political, economic, technical, and cultural fields. It was further agreed to work towards the speedy implementation of all existing agreements and to reactivate the necessary follow-up and liaison mechanisms in this respect.

The two leaders reivewed the on-going developments in the continent in the light of the recent consultations and talks amongst the [words indistinct] and unity of the continental organization. In this regard, it was agreed that these contacts would greatly serve the cause of peace, stability, and cooperation for the mutual benefit of Africa and the rest of the world. The two heads of state reaffirmed their conviction that African problems should be resolved by peaceful means in accordance with the principles of the O.A.U. charter and within the African context. In this connection, the two leaders called upon all O.A.U. member states to ensure total commitment to the O.A.U., which is a vital instrument for resolving bilateral and regional problems and also is a catalyst in the development of the African Continent in all fields of endeavor.

H.E. Samuel K. Doe expressed his grateful thanks to the people and government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan for the warm and fraternal reception and hospitality accorded to him and his accompaying delegation during their stay in the Sudan. (Done in Khartoum 6th March 1983.)

TUNISIA

BOURGUIBA CABLES MOROCCO'S KING HASSAN

PM082323 Tunis L'ACTION in French 3 Mar 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "President Bourguiba Congratulates King Hassan II"]

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba has sent a congratulatory message to King Hassan II of Morocco of which the following is the text:

"At a time when the fraternal Moroccan people are celebrating the anniversary of your accession to the throne of the fraternal Kingdom of Morrocco it gives me pleasure to express my best wishes to Your Majesty on my own account and on behalf of the Tunisian Government and people, while imploring the Almighty to renew this occasion, to protect you, and to give you good health and happiness and success in guiding the fraternal Kingdom of Morocco on the path of development and progress."

"I would like to take the opportunity of this happy event to praise the preferential relations which exist between our two fraternal peoples and to reiterate to you our firm intention to strengthen them and develop them further for the good of our two fraternal peoples and for their solidarity, complementarity, and progress.

"May God help us to pursue the building of our Arab Maghreb on sound bases, in the framework of cooperation and accord and to fulfill the aspirations of our Arab Islamic nation to progress, dignity, and invulnerability."

CHAD

AFP: HABRE FORCES EVACUATE OUNIANGA KEBIR

AB081208 Paris AFP in English 1145 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Paris, March 8 (AFP) -- Forces of Chadian President Hissein Habre evacuated the village of Ounianga Kebir, in northeastern Chad, for tactical reasons before it was captured about one week ago by troops loyal to former President Goukouni Oueddei, African sources said here today. The source said that the village's garrison had been cut off after two unsuccessful attempts in December and last month by Mr. Habre's forces to retake Gouro, 200 kms (130 miles) to the west, from General Goukouni.

The former president, who was ousted from the Chadian capital last June by Mr. Habre, has set up his GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] government in Bardai, northern Chad, with Libyan help.

The most recent governmental attack encountered unexpected retaliation and was beaten back by a number of Libyan tanks, according to the source. According to the GUNT, the Ndjamena troops suffered heavy losses and more than 200 were taken prisoner.

BARDAI LINKS CONFISCATED HANDCUFFS WITH CIA

AB030730 Bardai Chadian National Radio (Anti-Habre) in French 1810 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] the National Liberation Army found more than 100 handcuffs. Do you know who supplied them and for what purpose? They were supplied by the CIA to the executioners in Ndjamena. The U.S. intelligence agencies are used to distributing handcuffs to their friends all over the world. They gave some to Pinochet of Chile, Somoza of Nicaragua, Numayri of Sudan. Mobutu of Zaire, the shah of Iran and Hassan II of Morocco. You will agree with me that most of those regimes were rejected by their peoples. The popular revolution will overcome as it did in Iran and in Nicaragua. The Hissein Habre clique is now in Ndjamena, but it will not be long before it goes through the same fate.

What would the handcuffs have been used for? According to the U.S. intelligence services, there is no doubt that Libyan soldiers are fighting alongside the National Liberation Army. So, in attacking Gourou, the national annihilation forces [Habre's troops] hoped to capture Libyans in order to display them to the world press and public opinion. Also, the handcuffs would have been put on Chadians who would have been marched through the streets of Ndjamena in order to boost the morale of the (?troops) [word indistinct] without thinking of the determination and the vigilance of the National Liberation Army. As a result, the assailants were routed on 20 February 1983.

The National Liberation Army is not only charged with driving the Hissein Habre clique out of the capital, Ndjamena, but also with restoring justice and true democracy. This is why General (Nebo Zogo), the chief of staff of the National Liberation Army, has said that his men are determined not to accept the jokes made by the national annihilation forces any longer. The National Liberation Army must, as it has always done, show clear, (?resolute) and courageous behavior in the struggle which it is waging. This struggle, whose objectives are clear and well-defined, will contribute to unveiling the French-American maneuvers in Chad.

GHANA

DEFENSE MINISTER WARNING ON VIOLATION OF AIRSPACE

AB082036 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] All antiaircraft installations in the country have been alerted to be on the lookout for unidentified planes which violate Ghana's airspace. A statement issued by the Ministry of Defense said an unidentified plane violated the country's airspace by flying over certain military targets in Accra last night between 2130 and 2200. When challenged by the control tower at Kotoka International Airport to identify itself, the crew of the plane ignored the call, an act which could have led to serious consequences, the statement said. The ministry therefore warns all pilots that if they fail to respond to identification calls from either the control tower or air force patrolling plane, they run the risk of being forced down. The statement, however, assured all scheduled civil airlines of the safety of their flights.

RAWLINGS ADVISES CHIEFS TO RETAIN ROLES

AB090758 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has advised all chiefs in the country to endeavor to maintain their functional roles as truly traditional authorities and thereby retain the wisdom of the culture of their peoples. He observed that if some chiefs had not discarded this obligation Ghana would have had fewer political and economic problems.

Flight Lieutenant Rawlings was addressing a high-powered delegation from the National House of Chiefs who called on him at the weekend to discuss issues of national interest. The delegation was led by the president of the House, the asantehene [chief of the Ashantis], Otumfuo Opoku Ware.

Flight Lieutenant Rawlings stated that the government appreciates efforts of the National House of Chiefs to address certain issues militating against the smooth administration of chieftaincy in some parts of the country. He gave the assurance that the government on its part will do everything possible to help peace to prevail.

During frank and cordial discussions which followed, the asantehene urged the PNDC to involve chiefs adequately in its programs for the development of the nation. On behalf of the delegation, Togbe Agama Amatan, vice president of the Volta Region House of Chiefs, expressed gratitude for the opportunity given to it by the government to examine in a congenial atmosphere the pressing issues which emanated mostly from the grassroots. He assured the government of the maximum cooperation of the National House of Chiefs to enable the PNDC to realize its objectives. Togbe Amatan, however, appealed to the PNDC to ensure that traditional rulers are not isolated but also educated alongside their people on the true aims and objectives of the 31 December Revolution.

Other members of the delegation were Dasebre Akuamoah Boateng, president of the Eastern Region House of Chiefs and omanhene [chief] of the Kwahu traditional area, and Nana Kwame Nkyi, vice president of the Central Region House of Chiefs. Among those present were the Nandom na [chief of Nandom], Na Polkuu Chiir, a member of the PNDC and other government officials.

OFFENSES PUNISHABLE BY DEATH LISTED

AB060905 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] The office of the coordinator, investigations, and vetting, has listed offenses for which public tribunals can impose the death sentence. A statement issued in Accra yesterday and signed by the coordinator, Kwamena Ahwoi, reminds the public of PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] directives in October last year of offenses punishable by sentences of death by firing squad.

These include inciting, assisting, or procuring any person to invade Ghana with armed force or unlawfully to subject any part of Ghana to attack by land, sea, or air or assisting in the preparation of any such invasion or attack; importing into Ghana any explosive, firearm, or ammunition without lawful authority; unlawfully dealing in any foreign currency in a manner likely to damage the economy of Ghana; and doing any act with the intent to sabotage the economy of Ghana. Other offenses are preparing or endeavoring in any manner to overthrow the government or to usurp any powers of the government or engaging in any act which endangers security of the state; preparing or endeavoring to procure by force any alteration of the revolutionary path of the people of Ghana or of the law or the policies of the government. According to the statement, smuggling of cocoa, gold, diamond, timber, or petroleum products is also an offense that may be punished by the death penalty.

The rest of the offenses for which the death sentence could be applied are corruption, willful oppression, or extortion by a public officer where such public officer is a member of the PNDC, member of the Public Tribunals Board, or public tribunal or special military tribunal, member of the Citizens Vetting Committee, or any of its subcommittees, member of the National Investigations Committee, or any of its subcommittees.

LIBERIA

MONROVIA REPORTS DOE-NUMAYRI AGREEMENTS

AB072202 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Liberia and Sudan have agreed to work towards the speedy implementation of all existing agreements between them. Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri and Liberian head of state Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, reached agreement in Khartoum yesterday at the end of Dr Doe's 2-day working visit to the Sudan at the invitation of President Numayri. According to a LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY, LINA, correspondent traveling with Dr Doe, the two leaders emphasized the need to strengthen cooperation in the political, economic, technical, and cultural fields between the two countries. They also exchanged views relating to regional, continental, and international issues of mutual interest and concern to their two governments.

On the African scene, President Numayri and Dr Doe reviewed the current developments in Africa aimed at maintaining unity among its leaders and reviving their position of African unity. The two leaders agreed that contacts among African leaders in that direction will greatly serve the cause of peace, stability, and cooperation for the mutual benefit of Africa and the world. Chairman Doe and President Numayri expressed the conviction that African problems should be resolved by peaceful means and in accordance with the principles of the OAU Charter within the African context. The two leaders then called on all OAU member states to ensure total commitment to the pan-African body which, they said, is a vital instrument in resolving bilateral and regional problems and also serves as a catalyst in continental development.

SENEGAL

PROVISIONAL RESULTS OF ASSEMBLY ELECTION

AB072116 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Excerpt] The Supreme Court has released the provisional results of the 27 February 1983 elections of parliamentarians to the National Assembly:

Number of registered voters: 1,926,257

Number of voters: 1,830,681

Abstentions: 4,511

Number of Votes: 1,790,170

Number of votes obtained per party:

The Socialist Party -- 862,716, that is 79.94 percent of the votes;
The Senegalese Democratic Party -- 150,785, that is 15.97 percent of the votes;
The African Independence Party -- 3,269, that is 0.30 percent of the votes;
The National Democratic Rally -- 29,271 that is 2.61 percent of the votes;
The Popular Democratic Movement -- 15,030 that is 1.21 percent of the votes;
The Democratic Workers' League, Movement for the Labor Party -- 10,053 that is 1.12 percent of the votes;
The Independence and Labor Party -- 5,910 that is 0.55 percent of the votes;
The Senegalese People's Party -- 2,209 that is 0.20 percent of the votes.

Opposition Parties Reject Results

AB071511 Paris AFP in French 1415 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Dakar, 7 Mar (AFP) -- Ten out of the 13 Senegalese opposition parties have declared in a joint communique that they reject the results of the presidential and general elections of 27 February 1983 as well as, "the illegal government it has brought to power" and they "demand new free and democratic elections." The 10 parties including the "Senegalese Democratic Party" of Abdoulaye Wade and the "National Democratic Rally" of Cheikh Anta Diop which obtained eight seats and one seat respectively in the National Assembly, believe that the 27 February elections constitute "an electoral masquerade."

They have decided, the communique said "to organize the fight against the confiscation of power and the radicalization of the social and political struggles against the neocolonialist regime in power ... to intensify the struggle for the defense, the consolidation and the generalization of democratic and trade union liberties, and to strengthen the united struggle of all democratic and anti-imperialist forces."

"In order to implement a concrete plan of struggle and resistance", the communique added, the Senegalese opposition parties have decided to create "an organization for coordinating the common struggles."

The parties which signed the joint statement were: the Democratic Workers' League, the Democratic League, the Popular Democratic Movement, the Senegalese Republican Movement, the Workers' Socialist Organization, the African Independence Party, the Senegalese Democratic Party, the Senegalese People's Party, the National Democratic Rally and the Union for Popular Democracy. The 10 parties are expected to meet in a square in Dakar on Monday.

On Saturday, Abdou Diouf was declared winner of the presidential elections by the Supreme Court, charged with the supervision and the regularity of the elections. The court has not yet declared the final results of the general elections which, according to the Ministry of the Interior, were won by the ruling Socialist Party. According to provisional results, this party obtained 111 out of the 120 parliamentary seats in the National Assembly.

Diouf Opposition Obstructed Proceedings

AB082125 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] This afternoon at the State House, President Abdou Diouf was the main guest of a radio program called "The Third World Press Club," which was jointly produced by Radio France International and the Senegalese Radio and Television Office. In reply to the first question touching on the 27 February presidential and legislative elections, President Abdou Diouf said:

[Begin recording] According to me, if everything had gone on smoothly and if the opposition had not used construction during the voting exercise, I feel that candidate Abdou Diouf and the Senegalese Soci list Party would have achieved a much better result. For what has hardly been said is that on 27 February, there were endless lines at the polling booths. This was caused by the opposition's representative who did everything to prevent the polling from proceeding normally at such a pace that would have allowed all voters to express themselves. I know that many male and female voters were discouraged and went home never to return again. So, I think that the elections took place in the most normal way possible. There was no fraud at all. But there was obstruction on the part of the opposition, which prevented large crowds of voters from voting. This is a major reason for the considerable abstention rate which you referred to a while ago. [end recording]

SIERRA LEONE

POLICE QUESTION CAPTURED LIBERIAN SOLDIER

AB081851 Paris AFP in English 1844 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Freetown, March 8 (AFP) -- Sierra Leonean police are interrogating a Liberian soldier captured inside this country on Friday after Liberian head of state Samuel Doe had ordered the border between the two countries to be sealed. The soldier was identified as Joseph Sangbey Laval, 21, who was reported to have been armed at the time of his arrest by the people of Dawa village in the eastern province district of Kailahun. The private, who has been brought 350 miles (550 km) south to the capital, told police that he had gone to buy cigarettes when he was captured.

A second Liberian was reported to have escaped back across the border, which was sealed at the beginning of last week after Mr Doe objected to a report in the Sierra Leonean press that he had killed his wife after she attempted to poison him.

During their investigations into what they are calling a "unique case", local police have found that in 1968 the Liberian authorities detained for more than three months a Sierra Leone police sergeant who was armed when he accompanied a senior officer across the border.

TOGO

FRENCH PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER ARRIVES IN LOME

AB082041 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Within the framework of relations of friendship and cooperation between France and Togo which is marked with regular consultations, Jean Christophe Mitterrand, the deputy adviser of the president of the French Republic in charge of African and Malagasy affairs, arrived this morning in our capital where he will hold talks with Togolese authorities.

UPPER VOLTA

AVP COMMENTS ON FAILED 28 FEB COUP PLOT

AB081421 Paris AFP in French 1332 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Ouagadougou, 8 Mar (AFP) -- The Upper Voltan Press Agency [AVP] announced on Tuesday that the instigators of the abortive coup d'etat of 28 February "were another surgeon major and some non-commissioned officers." The agency -- which did not specify, however, the exact identity of this "other surgeon major" and which was probably referring to the rank of current Upper Voltan President Surgeon-Major Jean-Baptiste Quedraogo -- wrote notably that "the methods which the authors of the abortive coup d'etat planned to use do not seem very advisable."

"The struggle for power in Upper Volta has never taken the path of violence, hatred, and savage slaughter," affirmed the agency. "By wanting to inaugurate this method and to make us splash and flounder in blood, the coupmakers wanted to ressuscitate demons that have been dead in Upper Volta since antiquity."

"The first remark which imposes itself in the light of the events is that the cohesion of the Army should be reexamined," said the AVP. "The second remark," adds the AVP, "is that we are not far from falling into a sort of South Americanization, that is into the vicious circle of "pronounciamentos."

Finally, according to the agency, "we must avoid at all costs that coups d'etat should henceforth be solely motivated by vengeance which is a sentiment hitherto unknown in Upper Volta."

"The People's Salvation Council (CSP) -- in power in Ouagadougou, which has made honesty an element of its policy, has promised a return to a normal constitutional regime in 2 years. For many Upper Voltan citizens, this deadline is too short," said the AVP. "We did not know that there could be men among us who are incapable of suppressing their impatience."

On Monday evening, Upper Voltan national radio confirmed the report published on the same day by the newspaper L'OBSERVATEUR relating to the discovery of a plot against the Upper Voltan Government, it has been noted.

GOVERNMENT STRENGTHENING FORCES' 'DEFENSIVE CAPACITY'

AB081624 Paris AFP in French 1510 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Luanda, 8 Mar (AFP) -- The Angolan Government "has embarked on a gigantic operation to improve the defensive capacity of the Angolan Armed Forces (FAPLA)," the JORNAL DE ANGOLA reported on Tuesday quoting an official of the ruling MPLA-Labor Party. Speaking in Luanda on Monday evening on the occasion of the end of deliberations of the first congress of the Organization of Angolan Women, OMA, Lucio Lara, a member of the Political Bureau (supreme organ of the party), added that Angola will not spare any efforts to arrive at a peaceful solution of the conflict between it and South Africa.

According to Mr Lara, Angola recently took some initiatives along with the frontline countries (Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, and Mozambique), and held talks with the contact group (France, Great Britain, United States, FRG, and Canada) as well as with the agressors (referring to the Angola-South Africa negotiations in Cape Verde."

Moreover, Czechoslovak Defense Minister Martin Dzur, who is beginning an official visit to Angola, has held talks with Col Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, his Angolan counterpart. The two men visited the military unit that specializes in communications.

CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER DZUR VISITS 6-8 MAR

Official Talks Reported

MB081510 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Official talks which have been held since this morning between the delegations of the ministries of defense of the People's Republic of Angola and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic ended today. Our country's delegation to the talks was headed by Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, minister of defense, and the Czechoslovak delegation was led by General Martin Dzur.

After the official opening of the talks, General Dzur visited the schools of specialists [words indistinct] communications commandos and economics in Luanda. Yesterday afternoon the Czechoslovak minister of defense visited the People's Palace, where he paid tribute to Agostinho Neto, the immortal leader of the Angolan revolution. Later in the evening the Czechoslovak minister was honored with a state banquet given by Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale. The ceremony was attended by members of the central committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, the ambassador of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and various guests. The visiting delegation is expected to leave our country tomorrow morning.

Tonha's Dinner Speech

EA081518 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Toast at a dinner in honor of CSSR Defense Minister General Martin Dzur by Defense Minister Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale at Luanda's Costa do Sol Hotel on 6 March -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrade Minister and Comrade members of your delegation.

Your visit to our country, the fatherland of Agostinho Neto, comes at a time when our new-born republic has become the target of constant imperialist aggression, the aim of which is to destabilize the People's Republic of Angola both politically and economically. As proof of this assertion we have seen an intensification of imperialist wrath against the countries of southern Africa, especially the People's Republic of Angola. The imperialists use the abominable apartheid regime and its lackeys to implement their plan of preventing the people of this region from making progressive sociopolitical changes.

Comrade Minister and esteemed members of your delegation. Your visit is a stimulus for our armed forces because it shows us that, just as in the first war of national liberation, we do not stand alone. Thanks to the help we have received from the socialist countries, our country has been able to respond to imperialist attacks. Comrade Minister, allow me to underline the important aid in the form of war materiel and other equipment that the Czechoslovak Government, of which you, Comrade Minister, are a distinguished and active member, gave us at the time of the first war of national liberation from Portuguese colonialism and during the South African invasion. This enabled us to step up our armed forces fighting capability.

In view of the fact that our country is in a continuous war situation imposed by the racist South Africans and their lackeys and that we support peoples still fighting for their independence and freedom, we shall continue to ask for aid from friendly countries in order to face the war situation imposed on us by the common enemy, imperialism. Our internationalist vocation means that we are concerned about the situation of peoples fighting for their freedom and independence, and in this regard we are pooling all our efforts to help the brotherly people of Namibia by supporting the heroic independence struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO, and the South African people's struggle under the leadership of the ANC for peace and social justice and the recovery of their democratic liberties.

Dzur Departs

AB081345 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Czechoslovak Minister of Defense General Martin Dzur left Luanda this morning after a 2-day visit to Angola. During his visit, he held talks with Angolan military authorities during which they agreed on a general outline of cooperation in various fields between the armies of the two countries.

In a communique issued after talks between Gen Dzur and his Angolan counterpart, Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, the two delegations noted with concern the racist South Africa's aggression in the region and expressed their determination to struggle actively against apartheid. The two parties also called for the strengthening of detente in order to create the conditions for the struggle for National independence and social progress.

The Angolan and Czechoslovak ministers of defense condemned the arms race led by the imperialists and the manufacture of arms for mass extermination. They also expressed their opposition to the installation of American missiles in Europe.

General Dzur and his delegation vehemently condemned Pretoria's attacks against the People's Republic of Angola and other countries of the region and called for the withdrawal of South African troops from a part of Angolan territory.

Finally, they expressed their support for UN Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibia's independence.

BOTSWANA

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE ANNOUNCES NKOMO ARRIVAL

MB091212 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] The office of the president has announced that the leader of ZAPU, Dr Joshua Nkomo, arrived in Botswana yesterday afternoon. Dr Nkomo says he left Zimbabwe in view of the current situation there. He intends to remain in Botswana temporarily while he explores possible ways of assisting him [as heard] to resolve the situation in his country. The announcement says while he is here Dr Nkomo does not intend to speak to the press.

MOZAMBIQUE

CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER'S VISIT REPORTED

For Maputo Domestic Service coverage of Czechoslovak Defense Minister Martin Dzur's visit to Mozambique see the Czechoslovak section of the 8 March East Europe DAILY REPORT.

NAMIBIA

ANOTHER SOUTH AFRICAN SOLDIER KILLED 7 MAR

MB081600 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1600 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Another member of the South African Defense Force has been killed in action in Namibia. That is according to a brief communique issued by defense headquarters in Pretoria. The statement says 19-year old Lance Corporal (Karools Jonkers) of Prince Alfred Hamlet in the Cape has been killed in action in the operational area yesterday. The SADF statement has not given any further details. (Jonkers') death brings to 12 the number of security force members who have been killed since the latest incursion by SWAPO guerrillas into the territory. (Jonkers) is survived by his mother Mrs (A. Jonkers) of 23 (Reed) Street, Prince Alfred Hamlet.

SOUTH AFRICA

ACCUSED TERRORIST DIES IN POLICE CUSTODY

MB081901 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1800 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] A man said to be a guerrilla has been found dead in his Nelspruit police cell. Police Commissioner Mike Geldenhuis has described (Simon Mndawe) as a trained terrorist. He says (Mndawe) had apparently hanged himself. Geldenhuis says (Mndawe) was arrested in the eastern Transvaal on 22nd of last month. He says (Mndawe) made a confession to a magistrate the day after his arrest and investigation of the case was therefore completed. Geldenhuis says the reason the man was not brought to court is that he was part of a group of guerrillas who had infiltrated South Africa. Eight of these have apparently been arrested and a further five have been shot dead.

ZIMBABWE

JOSHUA NKOMO LEAVES FOR BOTSWANA 8 MARCH

AB091225 Paris AFP in English 1212 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Excerpt] Harare, March 9 (AFP) -- Zimbabwe opposition leader Joshua Nkomo left the country for Botswana yesterday, according to a statement today from the office of Botswana President Quett Masire in Gaborone.

The statement, carried in Harare by the ARGUS AFRICA NEWS SERVICE of South Africa, said Mr Nkomo had gone to Botswana because of the current situation in Zimbabwe and intended remaining in the neighboring country "for the time being." The statement did not say where Mr Nkomo was exactly nor how he had crossed into Botswana.

In Gaborone a spokesman for the Botswana Foreign Ministry confirmed the report. He said that Mr Nkomo had crossed into Botswana on Tuesday afternoon with "a few" other people. He had not requested political asylum, he said.

The Botswana statement read: "Dr Nkomo arrived in Botswana yesterday afternoon. He intends to remain in Botswana temporarily while he explores possible ways of assisting to resolve the situation in his country.

"While here, he does not intend to speak to the press."

MOTO REPORTS ON KILLINGS IN MATABELELAND

AB981541 Paris AFP in English 1533 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Harare, March 8 (AFP) -- A Zimbabwean monthly magazine today published the first domestic reports of widespread killings and beatings of civilians by the Army in southwestern Matabeleland. The March edition of MOTO criticized the Army's actions to control the anti-government dissident problem for creating "an air of fear and horror in certain areas of our land," which a witness charged was worse than during the independence war.

The foreign press has widely reported that Army troops are believed to have killed more than 1,000 civilians in Matabeleland since mid-January. The government has denied the reports, and the government-controlled media have not carried any of the first-hand accounts of Army violence. News articles and editorials have joined in attacking the Western journalists' handling of the situation. MOTO, the country's leading independent publication, said the allegations against the Army are "from sources too varied and reliable to be discounted, tales of brutality, atrocity and killing which under any circumstances are unjustifiable."

The MOTO editorial and news article condemned dissident violence and suggested that the government's military repression would only increase anti-government feelings. "Reactions in Matabeleland indicate that wholesale repressive measures, particularly those reminiscent of the ones applied by the Rhodesian Army, are likely to harden dissent rather than heal it," it said. The magazine also reported that the government had stopped food relief to drought-stricken areas in the southwest. Although there has been no official announcement about cutting off food aid, government ministers have confirmed in rally addresses that this is the policy over a wide area of northern Matabeleland. The magazine printed letters saying that schoolchildren were fainting from hunger while walking to and from classes.

MOTO (meaning fire in Shona) was one of the strongest critics of the white regime of former Prime Minister Ian Smith during the 1970's war to gain majority rule. The magazine, which is funded by a Catholic institution, was banned several times by Mr Smith's Rhodesian Front, now renamed the Republican Front (RF).

Meanwhile, RF Senator Mark Partridge today introduced a motion proposing the Senate "expresses great concern at the situation in Matabeleland, condemns terrorism, supports the need for strong but legitimate government action, calls on government to recognize the need for a long-term political solution for the Ndebele people and to work toward such a solution.